The New-York Times.

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THE ARMY OF THE GULF.

Progress of General Banks' Expedition.

Franklin's Division Advanced beyond Opelousas.

The Enemy Make a Stand in Force but are Driven from the Field.

They Retreat Rapidly toward Alexandria.

Another Expedition, under Gen. Dana, about to Leave New-Orleans.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The United States mail steamship *George Washington*, E. V. Gager, Commanding, from New-Orleans Oct. 24, with merchandise, mails, specie and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co., has arrived.

Off Southwest Pass, passed steamship *Locust Point*, bound in; 28th inst., at 11 A. M., off Tortugas, W. N. W. fifteen miles, passed steamship *Continental* with a schooner in tow, bound W. Also, at the same time, exchanged signals with steamship Yazoo, bound W. The *George Washington* has experienced strong head-winds the entire passage.

We are indebted to the Purser of the *George Washington* for voluminous files of papers.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Oct. 22.

The latest news received from the Army of the Gulf is to yesterday afternoon, and is of the most cheering character. The column under Gen. Franklin entered Opelousas at noon yesterday. The enemy made a stand about five miles in front of the town, with infantry, cavalry and artillery, yesterday morning, but were quickly driven from the field.

This result has followed every attempt the enemy has made at a stand during the present campaign on the Teche.

At Vermillion Bayou, where they had a strong position, an ugly engagement might have been expected, but the threats on their rear by Gen. Dana's column compelled the rebel General to divide his troops, and so weaken his force on the Bayou, that it was easily turned by our cavalry, and forced to fall back from its strong position.

Our troops are reported as well supplied and in fine health and spirits. The advance camp is now beyond Opelousas.

There is much speculation in camp as to whether the line of march is to be north or west, but nothing is known with certainty.

Another expedition, composed of veteran troops, is being fitted out, and will doubtless sail within the next 48 hours. Its destination, of course, has not been publicly announced, but it is undoubtedly bound for some point on the Texas Coast. Brownsville is supposed to be the point aimed at, from whence it will operate as the onward progress of the main column may decide best. Part of the *Corps d'Afrique* accompanies the expedition. A flag was presented to the Sixteenth regiment, *Corps d'Afrique*, to-day, by the female members of the congregation of the First African Baptist Church.

The enlistment of colored soldiers is progressing rapidly. Two white regiments are also rapidly filling up.

So much of the Mississippi as is in this department is now entirely free from guerrilla depredations, and traffic along its banks is now as uninterrupted in this respect as before the war.

Business is steadily increasing. The receipts of Cotton (up to this evening) for the week are as follows: 4,673 bales. A sale of New Cotton, classed Middling Fair, brought 74½c. to-day. Good Ordinary to Middling brings from [illegible]. 1,497 bags of Cotton in seed have been received. Receipts of Sugar, 32 hhds. and 548 bbls. Exports, 708 hhds. Receipts of Molasses, 1,917 bbls. Receipts of Flour, light; the prices in consequence have gone up. They now range from $10 50@$15 ₽ bbl.

Several small expeditions have recently been sent across Lake Ponchartrain into Mississippi, which destroyed several rebel tanneries, salt-works and other valuable property. They met several parties of rebel soldiers, and in the skirmishes which ensued the Union troops were ever victorious.

The Gulf Blockading Squadron have made several captures recently.

Blockade running, on this part of the coast is ruining all who engage in it.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Oct. 24—7 A. M.

Advices from the Thirteenth army corps up to last evening state that the corps was at Vermillionville. The Nineteenth army corps had made a reconnoissance in force to Opelousas without much resistance, and the larger part of the corps was still at Opelousas. The enemy are reported to be rapidly retreating toward Alexandria.

Major-Gen. Ord has returned to this city, and Gen. Washburne is in command of the Thirteenth army corps.

A new expedition, under Gen. Dana, leaves here within two days for some point not known to anybody except Gen. Banks himself, who will accompany the expedition. But it is known that this force will act in conjunction with the Thirteenth and Nineteenth army corps, and will meet them at some point on their march.

OUR SPECIAL NEW ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

Movements of the Army—City Taxes—The Defences of New-Orleans—Immense Arrival of Cotton—The New Prize Court—The New-York Times and the Missouri Delegation—Your New-Orleans Namesake—The Negro Regiments, &c.—Gen. Hamilton—Arrivals from the North.

From Our Own Special Correspondent.

New-Orleans, Friday, Oct. 23, 1863.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.

You must depend upon your correspondents in the field for information respecting army movements in this Department, as we in New-Orleans have scarcely more opportunity of learning than you in New-York. The utmost secrecy is observed about everything; and although it does not help correspondents along very much, I, for one, find no fault with it, for my only astonishment is how it is possible for any General to carry out his movements against the enemy if correspondents are blazing away in the papers, beforehand, what he intends to do.

All I know is what was conveyed to the public through the Times of yesterday. Gen. Franklin has entered Opelousas on the 21st. About five miles in front of the town the enemy—with infantry, cavalry and artillery—had made a stand, but were driven back quickly; and they have fallen back from us in the same way as fast as our army had advanced.

At Vermillion Bay, where they were in some force, an engagement of some consequence was expected, but Gen. Dana was in their rear, and the enemy, knowing that, had to divide their forces, which so weakened them that it enabled our cavalry to turn them and force them to fall back from their position. A portion of our forces had got beyond Opelousas, and they are all represented as being in the best health and spirits.

CITY TAXES.

This is one of the great local questions agitating the city at this moment. As you will have seen by the papers, Gov. Shepley has issued an order calling upon all the taxpayers to be up to the mark at a certain day, or a list of delinquents will be published, and the usual process against them carried out according to the law.

The Press of the city is much divided upon the subject, some going in for summary process against the delinquents with vigor,—others, again, taking the more merciful view that, considering the utter inability of a large portion of the citizens of New-Orleans to pay their taxes at the present time—loyal citizens included—some little more breathing time should be allowed them. Among the latter is the *Times*, which suggests that the city taxes be funded, and a portion of the amount issued in the shape of city money; these taxes being a mortgage upon the houses, lands and every other kind of city property, and the best security that could possibly be obtained. This plan, while making the Government secure, will give the unfortunate people breathing time to meet demands henceforth, that they are totally unable to meet just now.

This plan of the *Times*—which is really no other than one long ago suggested by that able financier, Judge Durell, meets, of course, the grateful recognition of the whole people, while those who have anything to make out of the opposite proceeding—by printing, taxes, fees, &c.—are decidedly opposed to it. One paper, in fact—the *Era*—has gone far enough to tell the people that "those who cannot keep their heads above water must go under;" that if they have no money in their pockets, there are plenty of Northern people who have, and that since they are not up to the mark as citizens, "*the sooner their places are taken by a loyal and a better race, the better for the City.*" This is the strange notion some people have of the way of winning Louisianians back to love and fraternity. As a matter of course such utterances as these have met with one loud cry of indignation from people of all shades of opinion.

How this question of the city taxes will terminate I know not; but I have no doubt that Gov. Shepley, in the present condition of the city, will act with all the leniency that is possible under the circumstances.

THE DEFENCES OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Col. Killborn, to whom is intrusted the enrolling of volunteers for the defence of the City, is actively at work with Lieut.-Col. [illegible]—formerly Captain in the Thirteenth Connecticut—in organizing regiments. It has not made such rapid progress as we wished, but quite as rapid as we expected, and it is believed that, with the inducements now offered, we shall have soon a full complement of men, without the necessity of having any recourse to drafting.

IMMENSE ARRIVAL OF COTTON.

Let nobody run away with the idea that all the cotton in the Mississippi Valley has been destroyed. The good planters inhabiting the banks of the river—some of them as sound loyalists as are to be found anywhere in the United States—have not yet been altogether persuaded of the wisdom of burning all their earthly possessions merely for the sake of ruining their country and planting an accursed despotism in its place. While that infernal sheet, the Richmond *Enquirer*, is calling them "cowardly and selfish" for not giving us more "*patriotic illuminations*" and exhibitions of "*riparian patriotism and adventure*,"—by which is meant nothing less than applying a torch to all the fair products of God's earth, and the steamboats on the river, crowded with innocent men, women, and children—(this portion, by the way, too well carried out of late)—the planters, who have hitherto been quietly concealing their cotton, are now sending it down to New-Orleans.

The steamer *Empress*, one of the largest class of river boats, came in here two days ago literally crowded down with precious staple, and multitudes were congregated on the levee to enjoy the gladdening and hopeful sight. She had on board 4,001 bales, which, at the present price of cotton, would make her cargo worth nearly *two millions of dollars!* She came from Natchez, and the cotton, it is said, is on planters' account. It is earnestly to be hoped that those who, in good faith, are sending their wealth here will not have it hampered or frittered away by any vexatious or ruinous impositions of Government. If ever there were a class of people who deserved kindness and indulgence from their Government, it is those same planters who, amid all temptations, threats, and dangers, have remained true to the old flag. For heaven's sake see that no blood-suckers are sent here to draw all the vitality out of the new-born commerce of the Mississippi. It needs, on the contrary, the most expert and gentle nursing.

THE NEW PRIZE COURT.

A most admirable change has recently been made here, by removing the Prize Court from that out-of-the-way place, Key West, and locating it in this city, the natural and legitimate centre of all operations in the Gulf.

The Prize Court has its hands pretty full at the present moment, as you may judge from the following list. We hear a great deal of a vessel when she runs the blockade, but people seem to forget altogether the hundreds that try to run it, but *don't*. There are a few of the latter now in port here and in the course of adjudication:

Steamers *Warrior*, *Alice Vivian*, (condemned at Key West,) *Montgomery*, *Alabama*, *Lizzie Davis*, *A. B. Segur*, *James Battle* and *Victor*, (condemned at Key West.) Schooners *Flying Scud*, *Florrie*, *Wave*, *Mac Canfield*, *Jenny*, *Bettie* and *Friendship*.

Some of the richest revelations, I am told, are made by some of these blockade runners when brought up for examination; but although they have been pronounced here, by our courts, prisoners of war, I am not aware of their being treated as such. If there is one class of enemies who should be looked after and treated more rigidly than others, it seems to me to be these same freebooters, two-thirds of whom are Englishmen and Germans.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES ON THE MISSOURI DELEGATION.

Your articles upon this important question have made a great stir down here, and have been quoted and requoted in all the papers, both English and French. The articles are much applauded, as proving that you, for one, do not consider that Unionism or Republicanism means laying violent and insulting hands upon the authority of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, merely, forsooth, because he does not bend to the insulting dictation of a self-appointed body of patriots, who insist upon having the country saved in their way or see it go headlong to perdition. You will ask: what more did the rebels say when they set to work to destroy the country. Hold fast to that doctrine, and the New-York Times will continue to be the leader of the very *few* sane organs in the North around which patriots of *all* classes can cluster and take refuge from the tempest of madness with which the nation now seems threatened.

YOUR NAMESAKE,

the New-Orleans *Times*, is going ahead rapidly, and people begin to allow that it is already far ahead of anything of the kind in the Crescent City. Stopping at a street corner this morning, to buy my accustomed matitutinal orange, I was surrounded by a whole group of newspaper boys anxious to sell their wares. I asked them which paper they sold most of. "Oh, sometimes one, sometimes another," replied the smartest of the crowd. "And how goes the *Times*?" I inquired, very disinterestedly. "Oh, bully!" was the curt and emphatic reply. I liked that boy; treated him to an apple, and walked off, fully impressed with the idea that such budding ingenuity and eloquence would yet bloom into a member of Congress. The *Times*, by the way, was delighted by that very kind patting on the back which you gave it, in your issue of the 6th; at least I suppose so, by the very prominent way in which it quoted your remarks.

THE NEGRO REGIMENTS.

Maj. B. Rush Plumley, the life and hope of the colored race here, has returned from the North, and of course given an entirely new impetus to everything belonging to the organization of colored troops, the education of colored children, and everything else connected with the grand movement. Nearly thirty regiments have been already organized and fully equipped within the last few months, and the work is still going on with unabated energy. It is astounding how much can be effected by one getting "the right man in the right place," and it would have been impossible to select a man better fitted for this important duty than Maj. Plumley. With him it is not a question of mere cold and formal duty; it is actually a conviction—a religion,—his whole soul is in the work he has undertaken. Adding to his zeal the vast amount of practical intelligence he brings to bear upon it, it is impossible to estimate the results we may expect from the efforts of that one man in the course of the next six months.

GEN. HAMILTON.

The advent of this distinguished patriot among us was the cause of much rejoicing. He had not been here more than two or three evenings, when the Union citizens prevailed upon him to address them at the Lyceum Hall upon the leading topics of the day. The large hall was densely crowded with an intelligent audience of ladies and gentlemen, and I need not tell you that the General made a most effective speech. You will find it fully reported in our local papers, and discover in it that close, convincing and simple line of argument for which all of Gen. Hamilton's speeches are so remarkable. He seems to disdain all outward ornamentation, but goes direct to the hearts and minds of those he is addressing.

ARRIVALS FROM THE NORTH.

As the fine cool weather advances, the Northern folks seem to be instinctively finding their way down here. Every vessel that arrives brings us a large batch of entire families coming to join us; and many officers and others who have for a whole year been enduring the pains of separation from their loved ones, are preparing houses for the reception of wives and children. New-Orleans, therefore, promises to be gayer and happier this season than it has been since the commencement of the war. The most distinguished arrival in the list will be that of Mrs. Banks, who is expected by the *Evening Star*, to arrive here about the time that this leaves for the North. Apart from the pleasure universally felt at this addition to the domestic happiness of our much esteemed Commanding General, the presence of his accomplished lady will lend a great charm to the social *éclat* and enjoyment of the coming season. You in the North, perhaps, pity us during the Summer months, but I tell you you have reason to envy the residents of New-Orleans from now till the month of May or June next. The climate is that of Paradise. NEMO.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Removal of Headquarters—The Soldier and the War—How to Make the North in Earnest—The Negroes Under Fire.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

In the Field, Folly Island, S. C., Friday, Oct. 23, 1863.

On returning hither from the North I found headquarters moved from Morris to this Island, which is an improvement, as Morris is pretty nearly washed away. Here we have plenty of wood, and the camps are very picturesque with Palmetto trees and the luxuriant growth of vines and underbrush. The Island is a succession of sand ridges, made by the action of the sea and wind, and the camps are mostly in the valley between these ridges, thus forming an excellent protection from wind and sand. If, as it does not seem improbable, this is to be our winter quarters, I think we can make ourselves very comfortable. The water is, however, very bad, and has a sulphury taste, as if the nearer we get to Charleston, the more we smell brimstone.

The news of the elections has had a most cheering effect throughout the army. If the Copperheads could only fully understand the contempt and detestation in which they are held in the army, I think they would shake in their boots at the expected return of so many true men to their homes, bye-and-bye. It is really refreshing to get back again here, where men are truly in earnest in their patriotism.

The Copperheadism of New York disgusted me more than I can tell. The whole business of the people seemed to be chasing after the dollars and cents, forgetting they have a country to save, and ever ready to sacrifice it in everything for the sake of personal interests. There is no reality of the war in New York; and this strife against the Government, against the war, against everything, even against God, to gain their own selfish ends, pervades all classes, and you find it fairly making inroads into your own household.

Conscience, I believe, is making the non-fighting part of the nation cowards. Men know in their heart-of-hearts that they are not doing their duty to their country and the age they live in, in not giving the all of their might to the cause, and for fear they may think themselves cowards, they excuse themselves by abusing the powers whose endeavors they hourly paralyze by word and deed.

I can see but one way to interest every one in the war, and that is to draft without putting a price on the soldier, and *oblige every man to go or furnish a substitute*; you will thus interest every one, at least almost every family. My experience is, that the families at home of all who are engaged in the war are patriotic, but those who have no such direct interest are simply anxious to keep out of it, and will do everything to defeat the draft and embarrass the Government, or even destroy the nation, in order to save their own miserable cowardly selves. No man with a particle of honor in his soul can wear Uncle Sam's uniform one, two, or three years, without feeling that he is part of the Government, and this will never be the universal feeling of the nation until this direct interest is brought home to every family. This is one great secret of the unity of sentiment in the South.

If the Government would draft a million of men, dividing them into three classes—first, to go at once to the field and fill up regiments; second, to be placed in camps of instruction, ready for emergencies; and third, to be organized as home-guard, obliged to attend specified drills and ready to be mustered into the service for emergencies, or some such plan, then every one would be part of the war, and all would be interested in bringing it to a speedy end.

I have been much amused at the negroes at work on the batteries. Their musical taste and sense of the comical are curiously blended in their language of solid shot and shell.

Each style of projectile has its language with them. A shot from James Island says: "Where is he!" "Where is he?" "Where is he?" And is answered from Sullivan's Island, "There he is!" "There he is!" "There he is!" Then another style says: "Kill a nigger!" "Kill a nigger!" "Kill a nigger!" And in truth, the language is as readily recognized as that of our Katydids. The darkies stand fire well, and make, amidst the bursting of shell, a good deal of fun for themselves and all who are near them.

Dr. H. R. Wirtz, Medical Director of this Department, is making arrangements to establish suitable hospitals at St. Augustine, Florida, for the benefit of the sick and wounded who require change of air, in accordance with orders recently issued by Gen. Gillmore. The steamer *Convention* will soon leave with a number of patients for that point. Frequent communication will be had between the new hospital and other points in the Department.

The Agents of the Sanitary Commission will soon change their depot from Morris to Folly Island. Suitable quarters have already been selected at Pawnee Landing. Rev. Mr. Kimball, of the Christian Commission, will be located at the same place. To the bountiful supplies of healthful substance, furnished by the Sanitary Commission, is due the present comparatively good condition of the troops. If the worthy projectors of that worthy institution receive not the lasting gratitude of every individual who has a loved relative or friend in the army, then, in truth, we may despair of ever witnessing a noble act rewarded by noble justice. The supporters of that institution may be assured of the good work in which they are engaged, and encouraged to further expend their generous and humane efforts.

I have now written you a long story of nothing, so good-night. I will dream of [illegible] "going up" and the mysteries and miseries of "Miles O'Riley."

LAST RALLY OF THE DEMOCRACY.

Mass Meeting at the Cooper Institute.

SPEECH OF GOV. SEYMOUR.

The Government Sustained by Denunciation.

How Peace is to be Secured and the War is to be Waged.

A grand rally of the Democracy took place last night at the Cooper Institute. The announcement that Gov. Seymour would be present and address the meeting was sufficient to draw out the "friends" of that gentleman in large numbers, but though the hall was thronged the meetings outside were not comparable to the demonstrations of the Democracy when their prospects were less dismal than the present. The meeting, however, was characterized by great enthusiasm.

It was called to order by Wm. M. Tweed, Esq., who nominated as Chairman A. Oakey Hall, Esq.

On taking the Chair, Mr. Hall said:

REMARKS OF MR. HALL.

I do not think I need an introduction. I do not propose to increase your taxation by taxing your patience with a long speech. I understand that there are to be no resolutions offered to-night, but on looking around at this vast assemblage, I read in every face one resolution of union and of harmony, that on next Tuesday you will send your usual greeting to the interior. [Applause.] The Abolitionists, like their allies the *Secessionists*, have always operated on interior lines; but the Democracy, like Union soldiers, operate on exterior lines; and when you shall hear from the exterior lines at Buffalo and New-York, then let the interior lines take care of themselves. I have just returned from the interior, and they are full of promise and hope. It has not long, about a year, since I left the party which has now become Abolitionist. I saw beneath the specious sugar-coating of military necessity, the bitter pills of abolitionism and anarchy. Excuse me for dealing in figures; they belong to election time. [Laughter.] While in the interior I met an old associate, who said to me, "*Et tu Brute?*" I took him by the hand and said, "You quote Julius Cæsar, as an Abolitionist should. Let me say to you, in the language of the Roman wisest—and I commend it to the New-York *Tribune*—(applause)—'These growing feathers, plucked from Cæsar's wings, will make him fly an ordinary pitch, who else would soar above the reach of men and leave us all in servile fearfulness.'" He asked me what were the principles of the new party. Said I, "Excuse me, an old party, although my new one. I will tell you in two sentences. First, that Davis shall not pale the stars of Union. [Applause.] Secondly, and just as important, that Lincoln shall not obliterate the constellations of the Constitution." [Prolonged applause.]

A list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries was then put in nomination and adopted.

Gov. Seymour then appeared on the stand, and was received with prolonged cheers and applause, on the subsidence of which he came forward and addressed the meeting as follows:

SPEECH OF GOV. SEYMOUR.

Fellow-Citizens: When I was invited to address my fellow-citizens in this condition of public affairs, I felt myself compelled to respond to that invitation. I felt that our country was in extreme peril—that it is the right and duty of every man at this moment to stand forth and do what he can to save the rights and liberties of the American people. [Applause.] Upon a recent occasion, when the President of the United States addressed an assemblage of his political friends, he said that he knew of nothing in the Constitution that forbade him from so doing. On my part, I find that in the Constitution of our country and in the genius of our institutions that makes it the duty of every official in times like these to stand forth and speak plainly in regard to public affairs. [Applause.] One year ago I addressed a vast assemblage like this in this very room. What has transpired since that time? Then the people of the United States, in response to an appeal that was made to them by this Government, had just sent six hundred thousand to fill the armies of the Union. At that time we had a right to expect before twelve months should have passed away that we should have reached an end to the sad war which is carrying desolation over our land and mourning into its homes. Since the beginning of this war the Administration has at different times called upon the people in all for nearly 1,400,000 men. We are advised that this call was more than responded to, for we are told that the Northwestern States had, under the call made by the Conscription act, large credits which were to be deducted from the amounts which they were to furnish under that act of Congress. Under the Conscription law, it is in addition to 1,376,000 men that at different times have been called into service, a demand was made for more than 300,000 more. I mean by this, that taking into account the surplus which had been furnished by the Western States, a demand made upon the Atlantics, it would swell the calls made upon this people to 1,700,000 men. Within the last few weeks the President, in addition to that, has called for 300,000 more, making a total of 2,000,000 of men who have been demanded thus far in the progress of the war—more than 1,400,000 of men sent forth to the battle-field. [Applause.] When I addressed you one year ago, the armies of this Union exceeded 700,000 in numbers. To-day we are told by the President, in his Proclamation—and it is well known to every intelligent man in the land—that our forces are insufficient for the purpose of putting down the rebellion. And now another additional call is made upon you, which, as I said before, counting in those that are demanded by the President of the United States, will amount to nearly 600,000 men. The experience of this war has shown that every year wastes one-half of our armies. This is now well ascertained, and when again our armies shall be increased to 700,000 men, each day will diminish its numbers by a thousand. I do not say that all these fall upon the battle-field or that they all languish and die in hospitals. No, many of them return to their homes; but I do mean that they are lost to the armies of our country for the time being at least. Now in view of this monstrous waste of human life—that when this war began we were a people free from debt and comparatively free from taxation, and that we find ourselves to-day burdened with debt variously estimated at from $1,500,000,000 to $2,000,000,000—of the fact that the war is not ended, I desire to address to you to-night some considerations which to me seem to be of the utmost importance, and which do not concern us as a nation in our relationship to a nation, but which concern every man in his own person, affecting his property, his home and all the dearest relationships of life. Now, however men may differ about other things, we are all agreed in this—that there is an amount of debt which will lead to National bankruptcy. Men may fix this amount at one, at two, at three or at four millions of dollars, yet all agree that there is an amount of debt which, when once created, will be beyond the ability of the people to pay. We all agree to another proposition, whatever may be our political views, that there is a period in the continuance of this war, whether it be one year, two years or three years hence, at which, if we continue in the pathway we are traveling, if we don't save the Union and secure an honorable peace, before we reach that point we are involved in National ruin. [Applause and cheers.] What, then, is the problem that we are compelled to solve?—and it is upon this I mean to speak to-night. Now we are agreed upon another point, Republican and Democrat alike, and that is this—the Union must be saved—(applause)—and the Constitution must be upheld. Perhaps I should qualify that statement some. I am in no mood in this sad and solemn hour of our country's distress to indulge in one harsh remark to my political opponents; hence I was mortified when I heard that the Vice-President of these United States had declared that there were men in this State who wanted the Union as it was and the Constitution as it was, but that they could not have it. [Groans for Hamlin.] But I tell the Vice-President we will have it. [Tremendous cheers.] The propositions which I have stated, and which no man will gainsay, makes another thing clear, that every day that rolls on with its expenditures and waste of blood and treasure, brings us still nearer to the calamities to which I have alluded. I have stated wherein all parties substantially agree. Now where do they differ? Why are they thus divided in opinion? Why at this moment of our country's peril is the public mind agitated by contention and by strife? We differ in this. We declare that we battle for the restoration of the Union and for the preservation of our Constitution. We say that this war shall be waged for that purpose and for that alone. The radical portion of the Republican party say more than this: that the war must be carried on not merely for the restoration of the Union—not merely to restore the rightful jurisdiction of the Constitution, but that it must be carried on, as they say, to root out what they assume to be the cause of the war, the institution of Slavery. Against that we protested because it was deviating from the policy which was avowed at the outset and declared with all solemnity by the President of the United States, and asserted by the unanimous vote of Congress. [Applause.] And that is not all: the radical portion of the Republican party, that predicts and creates its policy, declare that the war must go on until the people of the South are subjugated and their rights as States trampled out of existence, [Cries of "Never."] shall be reduced to a territorial condition. We on our part combat for the restoration of our Union and the support of our Constitution, and to bring our people back to the condition they were in before this unhappy war broke out. [Applause.] Now we are contending for that which is most easily attained, for upon that point we are a united people. Let it once be declared before the whole world that such is the purpose of this Government, and you will not only have a united North, but you will have a divided South. [Applause.] I tell you that there are hundreds of thousands—and I believe a majority of the Southern people—who, if they could return once again within the folds of this Union, and feel themselves protected by its Constitution, would again come back to their allegiance, and the blessings of peace would once again be restored to our distracted land. [Applause.] No man can oppose this proposition, that it is more easy to bring this war to a successful result by making it a war for the restoration of the Union and the support of the Constitution than it is by making it a war of subjugation—by making it a war that designs to trample out the lives of States, and to substantially change and modify the whole nature of our national institutions. [Applause.] There is no man who can deny that upon this point we can rally to our standard thousands of those who now stand in armed resistance to this Government, because they fear the policy it will pursue when they declare that it is not the purpose of this Government to restore the Union as it was, and to maintain the Constitution in all its terms. Thus we have this advantage over our opponents that we are contending for that which is most easily reached, and to be reached in the shortest period of time, and with the smallest waste of treasure and the lives of the American people. [Cheers.] There is no fair-minded man who will stand up and say that it is as easy to subjugate the South as it is to conciliate the South. [Applause.] Who will contend that it is not more expensive and uncertain when we attempt what has been rarely accomplished in the history of the world, to subjugate great States and reduce them to an abject condition beneath our feet—to dictate to them the conditions under which they shall exist, and more particularly when these declarations go out with expressions of antipathy and hatred. Now what are the positions of the parties? We say, most clearly, that we are the party for stopping the war at the earliest possible period. [Tremendous cheers.] We are holding a position which is calculated to bring it to a successful result at the earliest moment; while on the other hand it is clear to the comprehension of every man that those who would go farther than this—who clamor for subjugation, for the purpose of carrying out their theories for the centralization of the Government, and those who are increasing the risks of the calamities to which I have alluded and which run still nearer to the fatal abyss into which, perchance, we may be plunged, unless in some timely moment we bring this war to a just and honorable conclusion. [Applause.] As a party, we are not only contending for that which is most attainable, but we are also contending for that which is most valuable. It may be said, perchance, "although we admit we ask more than you ask in making public issues—in going for subjugation, in contending for centralization, in changing the character of the war—thereby making it more difficult to attain, yet those ends, when reached, will be with the whole cost of the blood and treasure expended to attain them." Let us look at this. If the statement is true, it is a fair answer to what I have averred. If this war is brought to an honorable conclusion—if we compel by force of arms, of statesmanship and conciliation, those now in resistance to our Government to return to their allegiance, when we have made peace upon these terms, we have peace indeed. [Applause and cheers.] Then we have put them in that frame of mind that they will be content to remain under our Government. They will return again with the full enjoyment of every constitutional right, and I assert that the people of the North are as deeply interested in preserving the constitutional rights of the South as are the people of the South themselves. Every man knows that you can have no peace in this State, where one-third of its population feel themselves to be deeply wronged and injured, and their rights trampled upon. Every man knows that you can have no peace in this land unless the citizens of the different States stand upon the same platform and upon equal terms in all that respects their dignity and their relationship to the Government. [Applause.] But, on the other hand, suppose we spend more blood and treasure—by so doing we are so fortunate (if, indeed, it be fortunate) as to be able to subjugate the people of the South, what then? I tell you that such a peace as that is not a peace in any sense of the term. Subjugation makes military occupation necessary. It continues the waste of treasure; it keeps up the costs of war, and continues the shedding of blood and the destruction of life—for we all know that life is wasted under the Southern sun in moments of inactivity, as well as in moments of active service. [illegible] it is not a mockery to call it a peace—what is it?—that the people of the North are maintaining great armies to send out from their soil under a perpetual conscription to hold their brothers in bondage; [illegible] this, that they shall be held by military force at the expense of the life and treasure, and in the end, the liberties of the people of the North. [Applause.] There is no man so mad in all this land that would dare to say in the face of the people of the State of New-York, if, perchance, it had been our misfortune to be brought into collision with the Government, that New-York could be kept in the Union more easily, more economically by force than by giving to her all her just rights, by conciliating her people, by restoring in their minds that love of the Union and that love of the Constitution that should ever dwell in the hearts of the American citizens. Then we find that of the two parties in our land, the great conservative Democratic party is contending for that which is the most easily gained, that which can be reached with the least expense of life and blood and treasure; and more than that, we are contending for that which, when gained, is far more valuable than the subjugation of American States. I have told you what the cost of this war has been. Under the policy that has been declared by the radical leaders, the Republican party, when will that cost end, if you prolong the contest and increase the cost, by making peace itself almost as destructive as the active war in which we are engaged? We object further to the policy of those that control the radical Republican party, that they are not only attempting to gain that which we believe to be unattainable, not only attempting to waste more blood and more treasure, but they are not bringing to bear upon this contest so many or so great instrumentalities to secure success, as we are. They say in this hour of our country's peril, when everything hangs upon the events of the battle-field, that they would put forth and exercise every material power; and so do we. We will go with them in that; but we will do more than that. There they stop with the use of force alone; but we say we would superadd to force the power of conciliation. We would have wise statesmanship, liberal patriotism, enlarged philanthropy, rising above passion or prejudice and looking earnestly and thoughtfully the real good of the whole American people. Is there no power in this, beyond the mere power of arms? No man is more impressed than I, with all the magnificence of battle array. No man has been more impressed than I have been with our magnificent army, as I have seen them defile past me in their vast numbers, young men in the prime of life, full of vigor, full of ambition, full of daring and courage. But high as I rank the armies of my country, much as I admire their bravery and their patriotism, he is but an Indian mind who does not know that there are powers and influences greater than those of material strength. Is not wisdom more than strength? Is not virtue more than mere muscular power? Is not Christian charity, and the earnest patriotism which at this time calls upon us to superadd something to the power of force, more even than material force itself? Will the brethren in the pulpit, who, alas, too often forget the character of their holy religion, dare to stand forth and say that force is better than Christianity, better than wisdom, greater than the influences which a generous, enlarged mind is ever ready to exert when they can be exerted consistently with honor, and with the interests of our country? Shall we tell you to what end and for what object we should exercise all these influences? As I said before, for the restoration of our Union and the preservation of our Constitution. We stand, then, in comparison with our friends of the Republican organization, upon the vantage ground in every respect. We contend for that which is far better as a result than what they seek; for that which will not only show that as a people we are martial, but which will make our history [illegible] stand higher in the estimation of the world and in that of posterity, in showing that we are a people capable of magnanimous and generous action. But the radical leaders are not only contending for that which they cannot reach, and contending for that which is [illegible], but are doing that which is inconsistent with the nation's honor. Is there a man, within the sound of my voice, who believes that, when the Government, at the outset of the war, [illegible] to call upon the City of New-York for its treasure, if he had told them what he declares to-day, they would have ventured one dollar in such an enterprise as that? ["No."] The proposition of subjugation contains within itself the proposition of repudiation, of national dishonor, and of ill-faith toward the public creditor. It says to him: We have now got your $1,500,000,000, which you have let us have trusting to the national honor and the national wisdom; you understood that we meant to bring this war to a conclusion as soon as consistent with the purposes for which it was waged, the Union and the Constitution; you supposed there was some significance in the unanimous declaration of Congress when they adopted Mr. Crittenden's compromise; you supposed there was some significance in the declaration of the President of the United States when he had just taken upon himself the solemn oath of office to support the Constitution, and when he declared that the only object of this war was to "bring back these men to their proper allegiance." Every act that prolongs the war unnecessarily or swells its expense, brings us nearer and still nearer in point of time to what all know we will reach in the end. Every such act is an act of repudiation; and he who holds the Government bound to sustain such a policy as that, says by his vote that he wants more debt in addition to what we have got. When the community steps forward, and upholds the policy that has been declared here, that this war shall not stop when our Union is restored, that the war shall not be waged for the purpose merely of maintaining our Constitution, but for other purposes, it proposes not merely to destroy the institutions of the States, but to destroy ten States of this Union. That is now the proposition openly made in this State, and openly approved by the radical leaders of the Republican party. It was declared here by the Vice-President. It was declared by Mr. Sumner. It has been declared by Mr. Chase. It has been declared in meetings in the New-England States; and it rightfully calls out the indignation of those who hold that the contest should be for the restoration of the Union and for the preservation of the Constitution. Nor is that all. This war is not waged alone for the [illegible] purposes I have mentioned, but for certain purposes more indefinite. Why is it that the Northern mind is to-day distracted and perplexed? Why is it that [illegible] than two years ago, when on all hands it was said we were battling for the Union and for the Constitution. Now, day after day, we have new theories of Government put forth, and we are invited to plunge into a discussion of questions which have been settled by eighty years experience, which in truth were settled by the plain law of the Constitution as it was written down by our fathers. One of the great purposes of this war must be to make this Government [illegible], to centralize power. I am willing that our National Government should be made as strong as human art, human skill and human wisdom can make it; but I deny that this Government is to be made stronger by giving it a jurisdiction that it cannot exercise wisely and well. I insist upon it that the strength of this Government depends not alone upon the powers which have been given to it by the Constitution, but its strength above all depends upon the powers that are withheld from it by the Constitution. [Applause.] Our fathers meant, when they formed that Constitution, to teach us that a Government, to be strong, must be founded upon the affections of the people. The men at Washington fancied that legislation would give them power. They have tried the experiment, and what has been the result? I have not a word to say in defence of myself. I do not care what may be thought of me in a sad and solemn hour like this. No man loves the applause and kindly regard and good opinion of all men more than I do. But when the destinies of my country are trembling in the scale, my personal feelings are hushed and subdued, and I approach this question, not as a man who cares for human judgment, but as one who in a few brief years is to give his account to Him who reigns above us all. While, therefore, I pass by unnoticed ten thousand hasty words of reproach, uttered I know in thoughtless moments, I nevertheless cannot pass by the attacks made upon this great and glorious State of ours; and the attempts now made in certain quarters to consolidate the power in the General Government, will illustrate the views I mean to put forth. Why is it that when we have had victories, we have had no policy such as victories demanded? Why is it that in the whole progress of this war, there never yet has been what the common judgment and common sense of mankind has ever demanded should be put forth when nations resort to the dread arbitrament of arms? What did our fathers say when they attempted to throw off the yoke of foreign allegiance? They declared that a decent respect for the opinions of mankind called upon them to state their wrongs and to state their purposes. Yet it is most remarkable that in this war, unparalleled for its magnitude, there has never yet been put forth by this Government, except some broken [illegible], any clear and distinct enunciation of the policy and of the end which it meant to reach, and where it meant to stop. Why is it that when we had signal victories, when Vicksburgh and Port Hudson were taken, and when all the world supposed the contest was about to be terminated, in that moment when every consideration of magnanimity, of honor and of patriotism demanded it, the Government did not come forth [illegible] should restore peace to our land; not peace to the South alone, but peace to us; not peace alone to their homes, but [illegible]. You all know that the cloud has rested upon the North as well as the South. Labor has been withdrawn from the fields when it did not know how soon it might be torn away from its home and those it loved for involuntary service upon a distant battle-field. We asked that then some Christian and generous policy should be put forth; but our prayers were then unheeded. Why is it that this war is so strangely prolonged? Why is it that to the detriment of the rights of [illegible] it still rolls on? You can judge for yourselves. Every man who is in favor of centralization, every man who is in favor of consolidation, finds advantage in his favor in continuing this war; for it is by virtue of armed force that power is consolidated and centralized at the seat of Government. [Three cheers for Gov. Seymour.] The doctrine of consolidation and centralization is of itself full of civil war, full of discord, full of revolution. It is now proposed to strike out of existence ten States and their representatives in Congress, until the party in power may see fit to restore them to their rights. Our Constitution never designed that the General Government should have this vast power to destroy the life of States. New-York, ever patriotic and generous, when the Constitution was formed, came forward and said that it wanted to preserve the life of States, not alone for the interest of the States, but so that the General Government should not overleap its proper limits, and bring itself into disaster and ultimately to ruin. Therefore, although one of the largest States of the Union, she consented to have no more power than was given to the smallest States of the confederacy; and when in the end it was adjusted by allowing State representation in the Senate and popular representation in the House of Representatives, the delegates from the State of New-York withdrew from that Convention, and declared that it was a blow at the rights of the States to which they could not consent. Nevertheless we did consent to this compromise; but did any man dream when that was done, when we gave New-England, with six times less population than New-York had, six times our voice in the governing power, that power was to be used for the purpose of injuring or ruining us? The Senate of the United States is absorbing power. The President does not alone appoint officers of the Government. He cannot appoint his Cabinet Ministers. He cannot even make so poor a thing as a Brigadier-General without the help of the Senate. He cannot give a commission without the help of the Senate. Thus the Senate controls the Executive. And the Senate being substantially the appointing power and holding their offices for six years, they substantially control the House of Representatives. We find, practically, that that power is increased by the operation of this war; and yet, in that all powerful branch of the Government, we find that New-York has less than one-sixth, in proportion to its population, of the power of New-England, or of other small States, as New-Jersey or Delaware. The interests of New-York are commercial, and of the Northwestern States agricultural. The Eastern States wanted both manufacturing and commerce, and they effect a balancing interest and all went on well, and we became a great and prosperous people. But now they propose to cut off one side of the scale-beam, and entirely destroy the balance; and you can easily foresee the result to our interests. This is not mere speculation. See what the practical results have been. It is natural and right that the two Senators from Rhode Island should work as hard for their little State as the two Senators for ours; and of course they can take better care of it; and the Senators and Governors of several little States have more influence than those of a large State representing a larger population. Nothing is more evident than that in waging this war, when troops were to be drawn from the different States by conscription, the quotas should be fairly adjusted. Let me call your attention to certain facts which not only show our existing wrongs, but also expose the tendency to centralization, upon which it is important that the minds of the American people should be

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THE RAISING OF ARMIES.

The Way the English Army is Recruited

THE PLAN OF VOLUNTARY ENLISTMENT.

The Way the French Army is Recruited.

The Nature of the Conscription and Its Operations.

At this moment, when the President is calling for 300,000 volunteers, and we are about entering on another campaign of voluntary enlistments, it will not be malapropos to look a little into the ways in which other nations accomplish the same end, that we may pattern after them, if there is anything worth copying, England being the best specimen of the voluntary enlistment plan, we shall give that.

There are certain fables, of which we have all read, concerning wily Sergeants who travel the United Kingdom, seeking whom they may devour among innocent peasants, by tendering them the free gift of a shilling to drink the Queen's health, and instantly upon his acceptance, hurrying the babe-like creature away to foreign lands, to fight his country's battles. In the days of England's great wars, something like this might have been done; though the more likely tale is that the innocent, deluded with the gauzy tales, the *insouciant air*, and trim uniform of the Sergeant, voluntarily accepted the shilling, and only awoke to the stern reality as his military fever passed away.

English recruiting is hemmed about with as much form and ceremony, in these days, as will give the enlisting man every chance to see what bargain he is making, and have no excuse for desertion. The applicant for the honors of high private, on mentioning his ambition to the Sergeant, is at once told to hold out his hand. Having done so, the Sergeant holds a shilling suspended over it, and asks in the presence of at least two witnesses, these questions: "Are you an apprentice?" "Are you married?" "Are you a member of a militia regiment?" "Have you ever been in the army or navy?" "Have you ever been cupped?" "Are you marked with the letter 'D'" (for deserter, marked under the left arm in India ink.) To all these questions the recruit must answer "No!" if he expects to be received, and then, as a final question, "Are you willing, able, and free, to serve Her Majesty the Queen, for the period of —— years?" Here comes in the length of enlistment, for the infantry ten, sometimes twelve years; engineers, cavalry, and artillery, twelve, sometimes fourteen years, the additional two years being put on if they are on foreign service. The last question being answered in the affirmative, the Sergeant then says, "Well! John Smith or Peter Jones, I enlist you for Her Majesty's —— regiment," etc! The designation of the regiment is always mentioned, the shilling is dropped into the hand, and the first chapter is over, after the recruit has received a printed and written notice, informing him that he enlisted in such a regiment, at such an hour, on such a day, and that he must appear at a certain rendezvous, next morning at 9 A. M., or be arrested as a rogue and vagabond, an arrest that will be followed by a few months in the workhouse. The next day, at 9 o'clock, the recruit presents himself, and if during the night he has repented, he can cry quits, on presenting what is termed the "smart money," which is one sovereign and the enlisting shilling. On handing over this sum any time before he is sworn in, he is free, but if he claims no such exemption, he is taken before the Surgeon for examination. On being passed, the recruit then receives two days' pay, two shillings and two pence. If 24 hours have elapsed since the first taking of the shilling, the recruit is then taken before a Magistrate to be sworn in, but he must not be sworn in before that time has elapsed; if he is, he can claim his discharge at any time on that plea being sustained. The Magistrate is obliged to question the recruit the same as the Sergeant, with such other questions as he may see fit, and being satisfied, the oath is administered, and the man regularly enlisted. The recruit then receives the first installment on his bounty-money, in the sum of two shillings and sixpence, the bounty-money varying according to the need of men, running from one pound up to five—the latter being the sum given during the Crimean war.

Formerly this bounty-money had to be spent by the recruit in purchasing his kit, but now he receives his kit as a present from the Government, and has all his bounty-money to get drunk on the night of his enlistment, which in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, he *religiously* does. After taking the oath, the recruit is then taken before the officer in command of the recruiting party for measurement, and making out his descriptive list which demands that he shall be at least five feet four inches high, and thirty-eight inches girth above the chest, a fact the Sergeant has already ascertained. This performance having been satisfactorily gone through, the recruit now receives another installment of his bounty-money, amounting to seven shillings and sixpence, with which he is dismissed to join his regiment, accompanied all through by the Recruiting-Sergeant, who only leaves him when he is fairly in barracks, and in the hands of the Color-Sergeant.

Once in barracks he is not allowed to leave them on any pretence, until he gets his uniform, but this difficulty is soon got over by his comrades, who if the recruit is willing to spend his bounty, are only too willing to lend him parts of their uniform to assist him in getting out, from which he does not get in, until, minus his newly acquired wealth, he gets into the guard-house for drunkenness and absence without leave—an offence that is generally looked over the first time, but never afterward. At the end of his term of enlistment, should the soldier desire to remain, he can do so only by reenlisting the entire term, when he gets a new kit, a full bounty, and three months' furlough. Twenty-one years' service entitles him to a pension of eight-pence a day, with a penny extra for every good-conduct stripe he may wear upon his sleeve; these stripes being won, the first by three year's good behavior, and each succeeding one by five. If he is discharged for disability after three years' service, he has a temporary pension of sixpence a day for a year, or sometimes a year and a half.

THE PAY AND EMOLUMENTS OF THE BRITISH SOLDIER.

The bounty and pay of the American soldier is something so astounding to the European, that we are forced to wonder that we have not had a double influx of able-bodied emigrants to make what to many of them would be a fortune in the three years of their service. It will, however, have the effect of showing foreign nations that it will be useless to land armies upon this Continent, as it will only be necessary to cause it known that they will be received in our ranks with open arms, and "presto," their officers will be without a command. The $300 bounty at starting, and $100 at the end of their term, and the $468 for three years' pay, making a total of $868, or $25 per month, with food and clothing, or for the members of returned regiments, $28 per month.

To show the disparity between this and other armies, we will select that of Great Britain, the best paid of any on the other side of the water, reducing all the sums to American money, that it may be better understood.

The Englishman enlists under the supposition that he is to receive from his motherly country the sum of thirteen pence, sterling coin, per day, and his food and clothing—a supposition he soon finds out to be without reality. Previous to 1842 his term of enlistment was for twenty-one years; now it is ten years for infantry, and twelve for cavalry, artillery and engineers, with two years additional if on foreign service. For bounty he receives from one to five pounds, according to the necessity for men, and his first outfit, or kit. This kit consists of a shell jacket, a tunic, one pair Winter and one pair Summer pants, two pairs of shoes and pair of leggins, a knapsack, three shirts and three pairs socks, two towels, one pair suspenders, shoe-brush and box of blacking, clothes-brush, shaving-brush and comb, a razor, a knife, fork and spoon, with a case or bag to keep them in. After this, every year he gets one tunic, or jacket, one pair Winter pants and two pairs of shoes, while every second year an extra pair of pants is given him, after which everything else he has he is obliged to pay for, even to his simplest articles of food.

The infantry soldier receives thirteen-pence per day, which reckoned at thirty-one days to the month, is £1 13 7, or about $8, while the other branches of the service get sixteen-pence, which is £2 1 4, or, within a fraction of $10. The Corporal receives £2 3 11, or $10 50; the Sergeants, £3 4 7, or, $15 50; the Color Sergeant, £4 15 7, or about $22. Out of this munificent income the soldier is obliged to purchase, daily, three-quarters of a pound of meat, and a pound of bread, at a cost of four-pence half-penny. Then they must have potatoes and more bread, half a pound, for supper, with milk, coffee, tea, sugar, salt, pepper, and mustard, all of which are supplied for three-pence half-penny a day. Then comes a half-penny a day for washing, and we have a total of £1 1 11½, or $5 25. At the end of the month he has deducted four-pence for stationery and reading, one penny for library rent, two-pence for barrack wear and tear, two-pence for washing blankets, and a half-penny for the barber, leaving, finally, £0 10 10, or $2 64 for him to receive, from which sum he has to find himself in all underclothing, and every extra he may want. The result is that the soldier never has a penny, and is entirely debarred from anything like luxuries, or even many necessities.

Next comes the sick soldier. When the time arrives that he is obliged to go into hospital, his grateful country charges him the sum of tenpence a day for his food—though it must be admitted that she gives him everything he wants for that sum. Should he be there over three days, he is obliged to put on a hospital uniform, which is furnished without cost—a suit all of the same color, blue.

When the soldier is in the guard-house or prison, his pay stops, and sixpence a day is allowed by Government to the prison for his support. Beside this, he is obliged to work hard at the meanest of work. For rations, while there, he is allowed half a pound of oatmeal, a pint and a half of milk and twenty ounces of bread. If he is awaiting trial, he receives only sixpence a day; consequently he has, even then, close feeding.

A soldier is not allowed to marry without the consent of his commanding officer, unless he becomes a non-commissioned officer, when eight out of a hundred of Corporals have the privilege, and Sergeants two out of three. When he has served out his full term of ten, or twelve or more years, he is entitled to a pension varying from eight to fifteen pence a day, according to circumstances and good behavior—which completes the pay and emoluments of the British soldier.

THE CONSCRIPTION IN FRANCE.

An English magazine for the current month contains an interesting article on the nature and operations of the French conscription as it is now enforced. From it we draw the following facts:

The French army, including marines and colonial forces, amounts to about 650,000 men, or nearly three times the number of regular troops of all arms in the British service. Mere figures cannot give any conception of such a vast array of armed men. He who has witnessed a review of some twenty thousand men on the Champ de Mars, or at Châlons, is not likely ever to forget that magnificent spectacle; but what would his feelings be if he saw thirty times this number of men drawn up before him in warlike array, a vast number differing in origin, in dress and in arms, the Cent Gardes glittering in gold, the Spahis in their white bernouses, the Turcos with their tawny skins, the Zouaves with their tiger-like step, the Foreign Legion composed of the outcasts of all nations, the Chasseurs d'Afrique baked by the sun and borne on horses of the desert, and the all but countless thousands of active little conscripts from almost every village in France! To describe such an army would require the pen of a poet or of the historian who tells us of the vast host which Xerxes collected for the conquest of Greece.

The question naturally suggests itself, how has this wonderful army been raised? Almost entirely by conscription, but not altogether. Those Spahis, Turcos, Zouaves and Foreign Legionaries have adopted the profession of arms of their own accord. Many, also, tempted by the hope of a pension, or by the £92 which the wealthy conscript, unwilling to serve, is bound to pay for a substitute, have been induced to reenlist after completing the usual period of service. But, after all, voluntary enlistment has done but little in bringing this mighty armament together; it may have its thousands, but conscription has its tens of thousands. The present Emperor has done everything in his power to encourage reenlistment, which, before 1848, was almost unknown in the French army. Any civilian possessed of the requisite moral and physical qualities was formerly accepted as a *remplaçant* or substitute for a conscript unwilling to serve; but by the recent regulations no one is accepted unless he be an old soldier who has recently completed the regular period of service. Many of the latter class are ready to accept the large sum which any conscript has to pay, and to continue in the army for the full period of twenty-five years, when they are entitled to a pension of £40 a year. Few remain so long without attaining the rank of non-commissioned officers, and the period of service is generally shortened, as one year's campaigning is reckoned as equal to two years of actual service. Hence war is always popular among all ranks in the French army, as it confers certain advantages on the privates as well as the officer. The latter is inspired with the hope of promotion, the former looks forward to the enjoyment of his pension after a comparatively brief period of service.

Every young man, not otherwise disqualified, who has completed his twenty-first year within the preceding twelve months, has his name enrolled in the *Liste du Tirage*, or conscription list, of the canton in which he belongs. The contingent required for sustaining the ranks of the army is fixed annually by Imperial decree. It varies according to the exigencies of the times and the prospects of peace or war, but it may be stated as an average that in peace the proportion is one soldier to every ninety-three of the population, or who, one out of every fifty-nine. When the amount of the annual contingent has been fixed, the quota of conscripts from each canton is regulated by the number of names inscribed in the *Liste du Tirage*, and the burden of the conscription is thus borne by the whole community. Eugène, the son of M. le Marquis, is as liable to serve as completing his twenty-first year, as François, the son of his *fermier*, on attaining the same age. If St. Cyr or to the Ecole Polytechnique, and then he will take his rank in due time as an officer; or may pay £92 into the Caisse de la Dotation de l'Armée, in which case he will be exempted from service. It is not to be supposed, however, that all the conscripts whose names are inscribed in the *Liste du Tirage* will be compelled to serve. More than half the number are always exempted on different grounds. We find, for example, that in one year the number of names inscribed amounted to upward of 300,000, while the contingent was fixed at 140,000. The number mentioned in the contingent is always higher than that actually required, and a certain allowance has to be made for necessary deductions. In this particular year, the total number of new recruits available for active service amounted only to 100,000, instead of 140,000; it is interesting to examine the different grounds on which more than 200,000 men, in the very prime and vigor of their manhood, obtained exemption from the toils of military duty. NAPOLEON III. has not the same penchant for gigantic soldiers as FREDERICK WILLIAM of Prussia. He knows that the soul of a hero may be encased in the body of a Zouave. He knows, moreover, that 60,000 tall men could not be collected from a race who have degenerated physically in consequence of the wars of the Empire. He has, therefore, wisely fixed the standard height for regiments of the line at five feet one inch. No less than 16,000 conscripts were rejected because they fell short of this height; and we can conceive the mortification of some and the joy of others on finding that their diminutive stature reduced them to the status of civilians. About 40,000 were exempted on account of family circumstances, by which we are to understand that they were the principal support of their parents or others, who, without them, would be dependent on the public for support. More than 80,000 were rejected as physically unfit for service, and it is somewhat singular that this number is almost identical with the proportion of rejections among British recruits at the primary inspections. It must be borne in mind, however, that the minimum height of a British recruit is five feet four inches, and that the active, nimble fellows of five feet one inch, who are deemed eligible for service in France, would be at once rejected in England. The French classification of those physically unfit for service comprises many who would never dream of presenting themselves to the recruiting sergeant. The French youth of twenty-one years of age may be lame or blind, deaf or dumb—nay, he may be laboring under all the infirmities that flesh is heir to; notwithstanding all this, his name will assuredly be inserted in the *Liste du Tirage*, and he will have to pass a medical examination before he is finally rejected.

It sometimes happens that certain cantons are not able to supply the number of conscripts assigned to them, and that there is thus a deficiency in the contingent fixed by the Imperial decree. It occasionally happens, also, that Jeannot, whose name figures in the *Liste du Tirage*, is desperately in love with Jeannette, and more anxious to distinguish himself in the ranks of Hymen than of Mars. The law has anticipated such a state of affairs, and enacted that, if Jeannot fail to appear when the lots are drawn, the Mayor of his parish is to act for him; and if a bad number is produced from the urn, and he is still absent at the end of six months, he is pronounced refractory (*insoumis*.) This is a serious matter for poor Jeannot. Sooner or later he is almost sure to be caught and tried by court-martial, when, unless he can prove extenuating circumstances or a case of *force majeure*—i. e., of unavoidable necessity—he is liable to be imprisoned for two years, and has to complete the usual period of military service when he leaves the prison. Notwithstanding this severe penalty, there are usually about 2,000 youths who absent themselves when the lots are drawn, and are therefore declared refractory.

The *Tirage*, or drawing of the lots, requires some little explanation. The Mayor of each parish sends in a list of the names of the young men who will have attained their majority within twelve months before the contingent fixed by the State is required. The number of names entered on these lists is always greater than the number of soldiers required by the State. The contingent may be fixed at 100,000 men, and the names entered on the lists may amount to 150,000, in which case every third man has a chance of escape. A parish, for example, which has 150 names inscribed in the *Liste du Tirage* has to furnish 100 men on a certain fixed day. It may be months, or even a whole year, before they are required for actual service. All the youths required to serve have to appear in the presence of the Préfet and Sous-Préfet, and to decide their fate with their own hands; 150 lots are placed in an urn, and each youth has to draw one. The hundred who draw the highest numbers are enrolled for service; the fifty who draw the lowest have escaped from the ordeal, and return in peace to their vineyards and their fields. Certain classes are exempted from military service. The eldest sons of widows dependent on their children for support, priests, students for holy orders, and members of monastic bodies, are enlisted *dispensés*, and rank as non-combatants. It occasionally happens that a youth who has drawn a good number is anxious to serve, while another who has drawn a bad one is equally anxious to remain at home. Such a state of feeling has been taken cognizance of by the State, which, of course, would rather have a willing than an unwilling conscript. The two conscripts, if they live in the same canton and belong to the class, are permitted to exchange tickets; this arrangement is called "substitution," and a few hundreds profit by it every year. A conscript who has drawn a bad number may also be exempted from service if he can find one of his relations to take his place, but the *remplaçant*, if a civilian, must be under thirty years of age, or under thirty-five if he has already served. If he has no relative or friend willing to act as his substitute, he has to pay £92 of smart money into the Caisse de la Dotation de l'Armée, and the State undertakes to find some one to supply his place. This fund is employed for the purpose of paying extra bounties to soldiers who have already served, so as to induce them to reenlist. The following classes are eligible as substitutes: Volunteers of four years' service; conscripts within a year of completing their time, and others under thirty-five years of age who have served seven years, and thus become entitled to their discharge. These substitutes have many advantages over the ordinary conscripts. They receive £40 on first joining, the same sum on completing their seven years' service, and 1d. a day of additional pay. The reader will not be surprised to learn that there are every year about 20,000 men who are persuaded by these inducements to reenlist, and these old soldiers are unquestionably the best men in the French army.

The *Tirage* touches many a heart in the vine-clad cottages of France. It is the great event of the year. M. le Curé is always there, and Jeannette is not absent. You may know her by her blanched face and trembling lip as Jeannot approaches the fated urn. You may know, if she weeps, that seven years and a day must pass wearily away before she can welcome him back, if he ever return at all; you may know, if she dances round him like a Bacchante, and waves her arms wildly in the air with joy, that he has drawn a good number, and M. le Curé will soon do the rest. The conscripts have to join their regiments at once, and are allowed a franc a day for traveling expenses. Bands of them are often to be met with in rural districts, marching merrily along to the garrison town, where Corp. Pioupiou is to initiate them into the mysteries of their new profession. Each conscript, on joining his regiment, has to pay his footing by expending a franc or two in treating the company to which he is assigned; but there is no debauchery or drunkenness, as in the case of the English recruit. In truth, Jeannot has no money to spend, unless his friends have given him a few francs before leaving. He receives a free kit, but no bounty money; for though he is credited with a certain sum, he is not allowed to touch it at first. The Emperor says to him in so many words, "I know, Jeannot, that you are a very foolish fellow; if I give you money, you will expend it on brandy and *en galanterie*. But I will do something better. I will put forty francs to your credit; the balance, after your underclothing is paid for, shall be yours, and you shall have a free kit. A slight deduction will be made from your pay, till this balance is raised to the primary amount of forty francs, at which figure it must remain as a reserve fund. When you have served seven years, this sum will be handed over to you; and, no doubt, it will be useful when you begin your ménage with Jeannette." Whether Jeannot likes this arrangement or otherwise matters little; he is never consulted, and has no choice but to submit. This reserve fund is known as *la masse individuelle*, and its fixed amount is kept up by crediting Jeannot with a certain sum, which is called *la prime journalière*, and, in the line, is exactly two sous or 1d. a day. There is a balancing of accounts at the end of every three months, when he receives whatever surplus there may be in his favor. That surplus is not usually very great, as certain deductions have to be made for keeping his kit and clothes in order during the quarter. Whatever the amount may be, he does not receive it all at once; it is spread over the ensuing quarter at a certain fixed rate, and rarely exceeds 1d. a day.

What though he has only two meals a day, and rations inferior in quality and quantity? He knows how to make the most of everything, and can extract from the *ordinary* beef served out to him from the company's kettle a *potage* so savory that you or I, my friend, would be glad to have it at table. All have to cook by turns, and the greatest favorite is a compagnon who best makes the soup. Nor is cooking the only accomplishment of a French soldier. In addition to drill, he is taught to practice every kind of gymnastics, to run, to leap, to fence, to swim, in a word, to do all that can be done with the human body. If he aspires to promotion, he does not strive to make himself with his superior officers as an ambitious recruit would do in this country; he masters all the details of his profession, and when a vacancy occurs among the corporals of his company, he appears before his examiners, assured that the best man will carry the day. It is hard work for a soldier to obtain the very humble rank in the French army; but with his foot once on the ladder, there is no saying how high he may climb. It will be his own fault if the *bâton de maréchal* be not some day exchanged for the *gibeme* (?) and then come the glittering epaulettes, or perhaps even the bâton of a field-marshal. There may be many obscure Muratš and Masséna in the French army, and every soldier may aspire to the highest rank.

The Call for Volunteers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just made personal inquiries at the proper quarter concerning the action of Gov. SEYMOUR and the Adjutant-General of this State, upon the subject of the new call for troops. The result of the inquiry is that, they have done nothing whatever; so far, they do not know what to do.

Three things are proposed—first, to recruit through the Provost-Marshals, offering the present bounties, and nothing more; second, to issue authorizations to Captains to recruit companies, with such aid as has heretofore been given; and third, to consolidate the regiments now in the field, rendering many of their officers supernumerary, and sending them home to reacquire their commissions at least their commissions at a certain time.

Now, the first of these things is simply absurd. You cannot recruit through the Provost-Marshals; men will not enlist that way unless tempted by heavy bounties. They want personal solicitation.

The second is not so bad, but it will not do. The call says, "to fill regiments already in the field," and if the State issues authorizations, they would not be indorsed by the Federal Government, and the Captain, who had spent his time and money, would not be mustered into the United States service, and would have nothing to fall back on but his State pay during the time he was recruiting.

The third is the most sensible, but still ineffective. Two-thirds of the officers that come up on that duty would prefer to resign or be mustered out, rather than take their chance on another recruiting. Two-thirds of them are unfit, especially so since they have been in the service. It takes a first-class man to make a good recruiting officer, and the strongest and best way is to take men for that purpose that are out of the service, and let them work their way in. W.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

The Great Northwestern Fair—Its Objects—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1863.

The great Northwestern Fair was duly inaugurated to-day by one of the most imposing spectacles ever witnessed in our city. The interest of our people was manifested by a partly general cessation of business. At an early hour the streets were filled, and everywhere there was activity and a hurrying to and fro, as if in the expectancy of some great event. And a great event did occur—one which will form an era in our history. Chicago was upon the pavement—and the surrounding country and the neighboring States were here by their representatives in large numbers. I shall not attempt to give a detailed description of the procession. It was formed of nine different divisions, which rendezvoused upon as many principal streets at right angles with Lake-street, upon which it first began to move. It was over two miles in length, requiring over one hour to pass a given point. In it there were the police elegantly mounted—a large detachment of the Michigan Sharpshooters—two regiments of City Guards, fully armed and equipped—the Fire Department, with their engines and hose carts gaily ornamented with flags and flowers—the civic societies in their glittering badges and regalia—the public schools in omnibuses and wagons—a carriage, surmounted with several rebel "rags," overtopped by the Stars and Stripes—the express companies, with their wagons and employes—the Board of Trade in carriages, &c., &c. But the most marked feature of the whole was a long string of farmers' wagons loaded with potatoes and all sorts of vegetables from Lake County. One hundred of these wagons came in this morning, bearing a freightage of the estimated value of $3,000, for the Sanitary Commission. It was a noble gift from the sterling tillers of the soil, and created a decided sensation. After the procession had closed they marched to the rooms of the Commission, and unloaded their wagons. Storage room was in demand, but was provided during the afternoon, and already many of these packages are marked for the soldiers in the field, and will be on their way to perform their mission of mercy within twenty-four hours. There has been nothing like this contribution in the history of the war. And what is more, these farmers have been so doing for the past two years, and declare that they will keep on until the rebellion is crushed. Lake County has been represented in every important battle in the Southwest, from Donelson to Chickamauga; and those at home forget not those in the field.

But to return to the procession. Arrived at the Court-house Park, an opening address was delivered by Hon. T. B. BRYAN, and the great Fair of the Northwest was proclaimed formally inaugurated.

I shall not attempt a description of the articles which have been contributed to the Fair. There are four departments. Bryan Hall, one of the largest in the city, is filled with fancy articles, silverware, and a great variety of lighter articles of usefulness. A hall has been erected for machinery, implements, &c., which have been largely contributed. The fine art gallery is one of the best collections ever seen in the West. There are many productions of our own "Masters," as well as copies of some of the old "Masters." Another room has been provided, called the "Curiosity Shop." Here are the trophies—rebel flags, and other things of that sort. New-York is well represented. The value of her contributions is estimated at over $5,000. The receipts to-day reached $2,500, of which over $1,000 were from the dining hall.

There is beginning to be a little excitement about our election, which takes place next week. There is, however, more interest in that of New-York than in our own, as more is involved. We hope to see the result of last Fall reversed.

Volunteering has commenced again in this State quite satisfactorily, since harvest. There is no doubt but that Illinois will be able to fill her quota without a resort to the conscription. A large number of men have been obtained for our regiments in the field within the past two months. Two deserters were shot in Williamson County on Saturday, by the Deputy Provost-Marshal, whom they attempted to kill. There have been no further disturbances at Camp Douglas.

Grain receipts continue fair. Hogs are coming in at the rate of about 9,000 daily—yesterday, 10,000. The receipts of lumber to this date have been 345,000,000 feet, against 255,000,000 feet last year, and 190,000,000 feet in 1861. Weather delightful.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

CHICAGO, Monday, Oct. 26, 1863.

The Northwestern Fair is, as it should be, all the rage here just now. During the past week the arrival of articles to be displayed and sold has been constant. Contributions have been pouring in not only from the States which were first intended to be included, but from every part of the loyal North. I saw on Saturday, several huge boxes at the depot from New-York, Flushing, Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, &c., and one from far-off Portland. Canada, too, is represented, and the Quaker City has done nobly. To-morrow the Fair is to be inaugurated by a grand procession, in which everybody is expected to join. If carried out according to the programme, it will be one of the largest and most imposing displays ever witnessed in the West. During the continuance of the Fair, evening entertainments have been provided. Among these are two addresses by Miss DICKINSON, and a speech or address from Gens. BURNSIDE and SIGEL—if the latter accept the invitation which has been extended to them.

There are several departments in the Fair. Contributions of every description having been accepted, it has become necessary to make separate provision for their display. So we have a hall for fruits, flowers, fancy work, &c.; one for machinery and implements; a fine art gallery—a dining hall—one for vegetables and the coarser fruits, and, finally, a cattle yard. All the articles contributed are to be shown for the benefit of the manufacturers, as advertisements, during the fair, and sold for the benefit of the Sanitary fund at the close.

The weather has been horrid for the past week—snow, sleet, rain and wind, and hardly a patch of blue over the prospects of the fair. But yesterday it cleared off, and the appearances now indicate delightful weather. In northern Iowa, snow fell two weeks ago to a considerable depth, and everything presented the appearance of mid-January. Everybody hereaway predicts an unusually long and severe Winter. All the "signs" favor the idea, according to those who are posted in weather-craft. And as only about half the usual quantity of rain has fallen throughout all this region during the past six or eight months, it is inferred that it will be made up in snow during the coming Winter.

Many of our ladies, who have for the past two years, labored so zealously and effectively in giving time, labor and money for the benefit of our soldiers, were somewhat scandalized when it leaked out last week that several other ladies of our city, who have been very active and *patriotic*, have been for a long time receiving a hundred dollars a month and transportation, from the Sanitary funds.

A case of unusual importance and interest was commenced in the Recorder's Court on Saturday, that will probably occupy several days in the trial. It is that of the *People* vs. *Nehemiah Hodge*, of North Adams, Mass., indicted for an attempt upon the life of S. M. WHIPPLE, by an infernal machine. The alleged attempt occurred about a year ago. HODGE and WHIPPLE had had some business connections in relation to an improvement of railroad brakes, of which HODGE was the patentee. They were used by several Western railroads without his permission, and WHIPPLE was sent on here to protect HODGE's interest and to bring suits against the railroads for an infringement of the patent, if they would not compromise. After a while, WHIPPLE "went over to the enemy," accepting a railroad situation. In a suit brought by HODGE, in the Chancery side of the Court, against several railroads, he was worsted by a paper presented by WHIPPLE, which he—HODGE—alleged could not have been procured except through forgery. He, therefore, had him indicted in the Berkshire County Court, Massachusetts, upon which bail was entered. In December, 1862, WHIPPLE was in North Adams. On the 9th he received a letter from Albany, without signature, informing him of a plot to take his life by the means of an infernal machine, which was minutely described.

The matter had passed out of his mind, until on his arrival in Chicago, about the 1st of January, he was informed that a box had been waiting for him some days at the depot of the Chicago and Burlington Railroad.

As soon as he saw the box, the anonymous letter immediately occurred to him. It tallied exactly with the description in the letter—being a square box eighteen inches in length, eight wide and six deep. Of course he handled it rather gingerly. It was taken to a vacant place, some wedges inserted a short distance under the cover, and the whole placed under a pile-driver. The weight was raised by a long rope, and on descending upon the wedges produced a tremendous explosion. On examining what was left of the interior, it was found to be a very ingeniously contrived infernal machine, which would surely have accomplished its work had it been opened in the usual way. It was shipped at New-York for Chicago, on the 8th of December, per American Express Company. Fastened to the top was a letter to the Express Company, which had escaped their notice. It read, "You will find $1 50 on accompanying box. Please mark paid." On comparing this letter, its chirography was held by the experts to strongly resemble the handwriting of the letters HODGE had previously written to WHIPPLE. Upon the strength of this, HODGE was arrested and brought on here, by a requisition upon the Governor of Massachusetts. He gave bail in $5,000 for his appearance.

The first indictment was quashed, so that the trial of the cause has been delayed until now. It promises to be prolific of interest, and even excitement, and will undoubtedly rank among the "remarkable trials" in our Court calendars. HODGE is a lawyer about fifty years old, and of good character and standing in North Adams.

Another trial of considerable local interest engaged the attention of the Court nearly all of last week. Two respectable citizens, acquaintances, with the exception that they would get intoxicated, of considerable wealth, named DANIEL and BLACKMAN, entered a saloon and made a gross assault with intent, &c., upon the wife of the keeper, whom they found alone. This was at mid-day. The husband coming home, with the assistance of some of his neighbors, gave them a most unceremonious drubbing at the time. However, they paid the man and his wife $1,500 to absent themselves so as not to appear against them. They went to Hartford, Conn., but afterwards made a demand for $1,000 more. This not being complied with they returned, an indictment was found, and the trial came off last week, resulting in a disagreement of the jury—six being for and six against conviction.

None of the twenty-five rebels who escaped from Camp Douglas, last week, have been recaptured. They must have had accomplices on the outside. A letter from one of them, however, has been received at the Camp by a comrade, dated somewhere in Kentucky, in which the writer says he is safe among his friends. The letters are all read before passing into the hands of the prisoners. Ostensibly this one was all right. But on exposing it to the heat an interlineation was brought out, containing revelations quite interesting. It is said to involve some of our Copperhead citizens, and they may possibly find that they have gotten themselves into an unpleasant scrape.

It has been determined by the Union men of the State to run tickets in every county for the purpose of bringing out the loyal strength. If a full vote is polled, I have no doubt but that the disgrace of the last Fall's Copperhead majority will be wiped out. The result of the October elections still continues to have a depressing effect upon our rebel sympathizers. Many are now coming out as War Democrats, who have heretofore been rather capricious.

The receipts of grain, &c., for the past 24 hours were:

Wheat, bushels....	73,621	Oats, bushels......	64,991
Corn, bushels....	37,836	Barley, bushels....	9,110
Rye, bushels......	3,416	Cattle..............	1,917
Flour, bbls......	6,861	Hogs................	7,806

Our heaviest source of wheat supplies is the North Western road, which brings this staple almost exclusively from Wisconsin. The next is the Galena, which also brings much from that State. Receipts of Hogs during the week 59,698; Cattle 8,700.

Arrangements are in progress, I understand, for a Third National Bank in this city, with a capital of $300,000. A project has also been broached and received some attention, for a bank with a capital of $1,000,000. The greenbacks are gradually driving out of circulation in the West all other kinds of currency. The farmers, especially, prefer them. Ordinary banking will soon become an unprofitable business at the present rate.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Another Review of the Recent Movements.

Besides the very full and lucid account of the late campaign of Gen. LEE, which we published a few days ago, we present the following review of it from another pen. It contains many new points of great interest:

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TUESDAY, Oct. 20.

When Gen. LEE had so fortified the Rapidan that a small force could easily hold the line, and this conveyed the idea that the absence of part of LONGSTREET's corps had materially weakened the Army of Virginia, he proceeded to take advantage of the false sense of security which he imagined he had created in the mind of Gen. MEADE, to attack the Army of the Potomac. For this purpose LEE massed his forces on the right of that army, now reduced by the Eleventh and Twelfth corps, recently sent to the West.

This was not accomplished, however, without some knowledge of the movement coming to Gen. MEADE, who commenced to fall back across the Rappahannock and concentrate his troops. While performing this movement on Sunday last, the cavalry under BUFORD and PLEASONTON became hotly engaged; the enemy supporting their cavalry, as it advanced, by infantry. The details of this fight have been already published. Dashing charges were made on both sides. At one time KILPATRICK got partly cut off, and was relieved by the prompt action of BUFORD. The One Hundred and Twentieth New-York was also, at one time, divided from the rest of the army, but with the exception of about fifteen men, all were extricated from their perilous position. By night on Sunday the army had crossed the Rappahannock.

Next morning the enemy had retired, very few were in front, and from the extreme right, where it was supposed the main force of the army of LEE would still keep up with us, reports came from Gen. GREGG that but a small force of the enemy was there and all was well. The natural inference was, that the whole affair of the day before was a ruse under cover of which they might make movements unobserved by us. An immediate return of the cavalry was ordered toward Culpepper, and by night the country had been reoccupied as far as that town, the Sixth, Second and Fifth corps, advancing to the vicinity of Brandy Station, and bivouacking for the night in line of battle.

Large fires lit up the country far and wide, for the nights are now getting cold and frosty. The officers of army head-quarters were grouped round the blazing pile, discussing the probable whereabouts of the enemy, and the fate of JOHN MINOR BOTTS, who was taken when we left Culpepper, accused of breaking his parole of neutrality, and carried a prisoner to Richmond, whither two of his daughters accompanied him, thus illustrating the fact that a man cannot remain neutral in this contest, and if one should try to sustain such a position, he becomes an object of suspicion to both sides. JOHN MINOR BOTTS professed Unionism, and at the same time has taken advantage of the times, to make money in the whisky trade. With the Confederate scrip thus obtained, he has bought land, and was only waiting the departure of the Union army to make further purchases in that line. He steadily refused, however, to make any statements to our officers, that could be damaging to the southern cause.

To return: the camp was suddenly aroused by the information,—from GREGG,—that the enemy had crossed in force near Sulphur Springs, and after hard fighting, had driven GREGG's cavalry with much loss. Then there was mounting in hot haste: the designs of LEE were partly unfolded, and the return of the troops that were across the Rappahannock, became the first necessity. These, already through supper and preparing for repose, were aroused and countermarched, and it was gratifying the next morning, to see with what good humor they bore the discomforts of the night march and the fatigues of the day before.

Of GREGG's fight an outline only reached us. He had abandoned the fords, falling back to a position toward Little Washington, and in the endeavor to hold the ground till our return, some of the regiments suffered severely, the Tenth New-York, the Fourth and Fourteenth Pennsylvania having the rebels pressed on all sides of them. The Tenth are thought to have only succeeded in bringing off the field 70 out of 270 men it went into action with. In the night the rebel cavalry penetrated within two miles of Bealton Station, where an immense train of wagons was parked.

On Tuesday, long before daylight, the camp was aroused, wagons packed, and breakfast eaten by fire and candle-light. Soon the army and its train were on the road to Centreville, it being supposed the enemy would attempt to reach that point before us.

An hour after daylight, the railroad bridge over the Rappahannock was in flames, though burning slowly. The redoubts built for the defence of Rappahannock Station loomed up in the smoke gloomy and deserted—except upon the north side, where a few cavalry men remained to watch for the advent of the enemy. None showed themselves, however, but a score or two of stragglers came up, and had to ford the stream, the bridge being too far gone to be passable. Previous to its being set on fire, an Orderly lost his horse on it—the animal taking fright at the rushing water falling over the dam, leaped into the river, and was killed, the rider narrowly escaping by dropping from the saddle on the bridge.

The destruction of the bridge being completed, thus rendering the railroad useless as a means of supply to the rebel army, the army continued to fall back, burning up the buildings at Bristoe Station, on our cent. Take it altogether, this was one of the best managed movements the army ever made. Nothing was left behind, but a few broken-down horses, and many of these were taken in tow by the infantry stragglers, who would pack knapsacks, and guns on their sore backs, and bring them along.

That night the headquarters of the army camped near Catlett's Station, almost on the same ground that POPE's headquarters occupied last year when the rebel cavalry captured it.

Between Catlett's and Bristoe Stations the trains—covered by the army—were parked for the night. STUART, with a portion of his cavalry tried very hard to find some portion of it. Indeed, a prisoner, captured next morning, stated that they came within half a mile of headquarters, and put a battery in position not more than two miles away from us. But no alarm was made; and about 3½ o'clock, a drum was beaten to arouse the officers of the Staff. At sunrise a hasty breakfast was accomplished, the wagons packed again, and the train hauled out. It seemed evident that the rebels were marching on parallel lines with our army, with the intention of attacking us in flank, and, if possible, of capturing the train. To prevent such an accident, the baggage and supply trains were sent to Fairfax Station by the way of Brentsville and Wolf Run shoals. This train was about forty miles in length: making due allowance for intervals, the first wagon would have to accomplish a fifty miles' march before the last one could start.

The army—marching by way of the railroad—was accompanied by the ammunition and ambulance trains. These came along two abreast, where practicable.

Whilst Gen. MEADE and his Staff were awaiting the movements of the army, firing in the rear commenced. A frantic reporter galloped in and brought news of an attack on GREGG's train; repulsed, with some casualties—among them the loss of a Colonel, mortally wounded and left on the ground.

Gen. WARREN, in command of the Second corps, brought up the rear, and covered the train from attack in that direction. Gen. SEDGWICK, with his cavalry, held the country on the right flank. Not far from Wolf Run Shoals some guerrillas attacked the head of the Quartermaster's depot train—Capt. PIERCE's train. These were easily driven off, and except the stampeding of about a dozen or fifteen horses, no harm was done. But about 2 o'clock a more determined attack was made, near Bristoe Station. Just as the Fifth corps was leaving Broad Run a battery was opened upon the rear of the column, between it and the Second Corps. Shells burst in the neighborhood of the train, which was not long in getting out of danger. Then it became evident a movement was being made to cut off the Second corps. HETH's division of the rebel army, posted on some heights, in a commanding position, made a determined artillery attack on the flank of the Second division as it came into range. This, and the Third division were hotly engaged, in quite a desperate conflict with the enemy—the First division being away with the trains. The rebels soon discovered how great a mistake they had made in attacking Gen. WARREN, who not only repulsed them, but turning on them in his turn, captured five of their guns and 450 prisoners, pushing HETH's division back for more than a mile. Here WARREN massed his troops, under the cover of the railroad embankment, and the fighting became what is entitled an artillery duel, accompanied by a sharp fire along the line of skirmishers. Till after dusk the batteries continued their fire—the guns exploding and shells bursting with a wicked flash, in the smoke which hung over the field, adding much to the horror of the scene. If the Fifth corps had been marched back in time, they would have come up in the rear of HETH, and caused the surrender of the better part of the corps.

It seemed, however, to be the idea that WARREN would fall back upon Manassas, and on those plains the Fifth corps formed—a portion of its artillery taking position in the old rebel earthworks. Dust and smoke toward the northwest seemed to indicate the march of other forces, which might attack the flank on the left of the line of march, near Bull Run. This afterward proved to be KILPATRICK's cavalry and the Regular brigade, skirmishing and reconnoitering on and near the Warrenton pike. The column of the Fifth corps turned, a short time before sunset, and retraced its steps to Bristoe—a needless march, for the Second corps proved abundantly able to take care of itself, and retire as soon as the trains were out of danger—which was done, after the wounded had been picked up and the dead buried. By daylight, after a wearisome march, almost all of the army had crossed Bull Run, and had taken up the old position at Centreville—which point it was supposed to be Gen. LEE's hope to reach before us.

The immense train traveled all night, and with few casualties reached Wolf Run Shoals. One or two wagons broke down, and some others had to be abandoned. When mules of this mule train gave out, it is usual to unhitch the horses and destroy the wagon, so that the enemy may not be gainers by the accident. How many stragglers may have been picked up, it is impossible to say—probably one or two hundred. The army has improved much in this particular, although it is an evil that cannot be entirely prevented.

Wednesday night the First Maine cavalry bivouacked at Manassas, after an exciting reconnoissance as far as Spottsylvania. Tuesday night they approached Warrenton, and saw a large quantity of camp fires. The general impression was that a portion of our army was encamped at that place. Their Colonel did not share, and said of the two officers accompanied the advance guard, who advanced to within hailing distance and entered into a parley. One of the men, demanding an answer, of one of those in the position of "What regiment is this?" "The Twelfth," said the sentinel. "Twelfth what?" "Twelfth Virginia, you —— fool! what did you suppose it was?" The officer left, quite satisfied, and as he was going off, received an order to halt, which, it is useless to say, he did

[illegible] ahead. The Colonel at once [illegible] the regiment [illegible] a regiment of the [illegible]. The First Maine, [illegible] was a [illegible] of the enemy was moving in the valley.

To-day (Tuesday) the army holds a strong line, of which Centreville is the key, and here we await developments of Lee's intentions. Some firing has occurred on the extreme left, said to be Buford; and while finishing this letter, a brisk cannonade in the southwest seems to indicate an attack of the rebels upon the Third Corps. Lee must do something, and that soon, as it will be very hard for him to maintain his communications and get supplies in his present position. The bridge over the Rappahannock will take a week to build.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The State Fair—The Character of the Display [illegible] Mormon [illegible].

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Monday, Oct. 5, 1863.

The "State Fair" of the "Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society" came off on Friday and Saturday last, and was generally considered a failure. Indeed, a gradual decline has been noticed the past two or three years, but this last exhibition was the poorest, by far, within my experience. The causes of the lack of interest and emulation it is difficult to accurately determine, but some of them undoubtedly originate in the prize system.

The fruit and vegetable departments were simply a disgrace to the community; indeed, the whole agricultural display was a very shabby affair. This year, the season being earlier, the Fair was too late for the best varieties of peaches—they were all gone. The show of apples was more tolerable; that of grapes was wretched, though, in connection with this kind of fruit, it may be remarked that an unwonted number of small birds have appeared this season, and helped themselves unbidden to a liberal share of the luscious berries.

The woolen and cotton "homespun" was, as usual, in great display; and the chemicals, paints, dyestuffs, &c., elaborated from local material, were in advance of former years. Of course there was little on exhibition; of boots and shoes I saw "nary pair." There was some honey, (a rare thing here,) a few excellent specimens of molasses, but I observed nothing more like sugar than some very thick molasses. [illegible] ladies' needle and waxwork. And now I think I have mentioned the most noticeable things, for they were few; even the pumpkins and squashes fell far behind [illegible] in former years.

The theatre opened on Saturday for a "short Fall season," with the play of "Senor Valiente." The house was tolerably well filled; no hitch was observable in the performance. The parts were all [illegible] by the local amateurs. On Wednesday evening the Deseret Musical Association gave a vocal and instrumental concert in the theatre, which was also fairly attended.

The Mormon Semi-annual Conference commenced in the Bowery in this city on Tuesday, and closed at noon today. Continuing three days and a half is evidence of a "right good time." There does not appear to have been any particular "business" transacted. There was the usual amount of exhortation, some "instruction," and a little [illegible]. Laying up a year's [illegible] breadstuff, the Smith family, and [illegible] of [illegible] outsiders who came to the territory for [illegible] than peaceful purposes, were the chief topics dilated upon.

In relation to the Nauvoo Smith family, Brigham believes that Joseph, son of the original "prophet," is not the "coming man" for Mormondom, but that David, the youngest son, will eventually become leader of the Mormon body.

Two or three trains of Mormon immigrants have arrived from the East the past week.

Among the recent visitors of this arid region is the Hon. A. N. ZEVELY, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, who came this long journey to woo that winsome though sometime fickle beauty, Health, and it is stated not without success.

A sad accident occurred the other day by a Sorgho Mill. Mr. JAMES BROWN, of Ogden City, was feeding such a mill with sugar-cane, when his coat sleeve was caught in the cogs, and before it could be stopped, the flesh of his arm was ripped off from his wrist to his shoulder. The shocking wound proved fatal, the sufferer lingering in agony for five days.

After a cloudy and cool time, with a few moderate frosts, but no rain of any particular note, the weather appears to have settled into Indian Summer, and has become exceedingly warm in the middle of the day.

Gen. CONNOR has gone into the northern country, as is understood with the double purpose of visiting the new military post at Soda Springs and prospecting the country for the precious metals. Under his auspices a mining company has recently been organized, with the view of getting silver, &c., about twenty miles west of this city. Furthermore, there is a little excitement concerning the reported discovery of gold near Deep Creek, some two hundred miles west of this city.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

News from St. Domingo—Gen. Santana Reported to be Successful in Two Engagements with the Dominicans—The Secretary of the Provisional Government Taken Prisoner—Arrival of the New Captain-General of St. Domingo at Porto Rico, and His Departure to His Province—The Rebel Cuba at Porto Rico—Conduct of the French in Mexico—Arrival of the English Consul at Havana.

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1863.

By the arrival of the Spanish steamer *Isla de Cuba*, news has been received here from the capital of Santo Domingo up to the 13th inst., on the afternoon of which day the Spanish General SANTANA set out for San Cristobal with a division, consisting of the regiments of Napoles, Tarragona, Isabel II. and Union, six pieces of mountain artillery and a squadron of cavalry.

The above forces were to unite with those of Gen. SANTANA, and proceed to establish themselves in the district called Cotuy, from whence they were to operate with vigor against the rebels of Cibao. The *Diario de la Marina* observes "if they oppose our progress there they will certainly be cut to pieces." *Nous verrons.*

Three Spanish war steamers have arrived to Santo Domingo the forces that were at Azua, arriving at that city on the 12th inst. The object of this measure, it is said, was to concentrate the divided forces in a single point so as to operate for the future with more unity and efficiency, but as the accounts we receive are only from Government sources, it is impossible to determine how far they are accurate.

Nothing fresh, it is said, had occurred at the Capital, Santo Domingo, and the province of Seibo continued, according to the same account, quiet, although the *Diario* trusts the same paragraph that some partial [illegible] had shown themselves there, but which were easily dispersed.

In Samana, when the steamer *Isla de Cuba* arrived there on her voyage to this port, nothing had occurred. Gen. SANTANA, it appears, has gained another victory over the Dominicans.

The *Boletin* of Porto Rico, of the 14th inst., contains a communication from SANTANA to the Captain-General of the Island of Santo Domingo, dated Oct. 8, in which he says [illegible]:

"The [illegible] we met the enemy having the River Guanuma, where they had their headquarters. They were completely beaten and routed by our valiant troops of the army and the reserve force of the country. After having pursued them for about a league, we encamped this afternoon at 3 P. M. on their late position."

This last writing is dated the one of which I spoke in a former letter [illegible].

By the same steamer, news has been received here from "Puerto Plata" up to the 12th, at which date nothing fresh had occurred, as we are officially told. The garrison, says the same account, were provided with everything they wanted, for the transport [illegible] with provisions and munitions of war, touched at that place and left everything necessary. The town, however, no longer exists; it was burnt by the Dominicans, but the Spanish garrison remain there in an intrenched camp.

The new Captain-General of Santo Domingo, Gen. VARGAS, was a passenger from Spain in the *Isla de Cuba*, and landed at Porto Rico on the 15th inst. He left on the 18th for Santo Domingo, to put himself at the head of the Government.

The coast of the Spanish part of the Island of St. Domingo, has been declared by the Captain-General in a state of blockade.

The rebel *Cuba* steamer arrived at Porto Rico on the 8th, from New-York.

Since the above news was received, a telegraphic communication has reached Havana from Santiago de Cuba, and Puerto Principe, announcing the arrival at that port of the Spanish war steamer *Hernan Cortes*. We are informed by this source, that Gen. SANTANA attacked on the 17th inst. the insurrectionists, and routed them completely, taking from them two pieces of artillery and five hundred prisoners.

According to the same telegraphic dispatch, Gen. GANDARA left the capital of Santo Domingo on the 14th with 1,500 men.

Among the prisoners taken by the Spanish troops at Puerto Plata, in one of the late engagements with the Dominicans, there is said to be the Secretary of the Provisional Government established at Santiago de los Caballeros.

The last Spanish papers brought over from the mother country by the *Isla de Cuba*, state that it is the intention of the Government to do away with the office of Captain-General in Santo Domingo, as well as some other high salaried officers, in order to bring down the expenses of the Colonial Government, which are more than the newly-made Province can support, the expenditure being at least three times the amount of the receipts. The deficiency between the two is to be made up by the Island of Cuba.

The Spanish accounts from St. Domingo state that the Spanish steamer *Santa Lucia*, on its arrival at Puerto Plata, was fired at by the rebels who were concealed at the other end of the fort opposite to where the fort occupied by the Spanish troops is situated. The Spanish say that the Dominicans were put to flight on the *Santa Lucia* firing at them with grape-shot, and that the steamer continued her voyage without further molestation to Santo Domingo.

The sparks of insurrection, say the Spanish accounts, that had broken out in Azua, were promptly extinguished, and the place, it is said, does not sympathize with the rebels.

The above are the most official accounts as given by the Havana papers, which, being under the control of the censorship, cannot publish anything that the Government does not approve of. Rumor, however, tells different tales, and it is generally talked about in private circles that the Dominicans have the best of it. Even according to the Spanish accounts their troops have suffered severely in various engagements. In one instance, they were surrounded by the Dominicans, who insisted upon their laying down their arms, and an unconditional surrender, to which, however, the Spanish troops would not consent, and eventually cut their way through the enemy, but with the loss of one-half the men. Again we are told that the Spanish steamer *Santa Lucia* was fired at on approaching Puerto Plata, by the rebels, but dispersed them with a charge of grapeshot. It is well known, however, that a Spanish war steamer was terribly cut up at that place by the firing of the insurrectionists, and was obliged to be towed off by another Spanish steamer. Whether it was the *Santa Lucia* or another, I have been unable to ascertain. We are told that the insurrection is confined to one or two districts, but it is evident that the rising is general. The Haytien Government is accused of treachery in fostering the rebellion, and allowing Dominicans to take refuge and hatch conspiracies within their territory, but we know that the Spaniards themselves have been obliged to take refuge within Haytien territory from the Dominicans' [illegible].

The *America*, a weekly journal published in Madrid, gives [illegible] accounts of the cruelties committed in Mexico by the French, as the following, which appears in its last number, will prove:

"A young Mexican female was arrested for having insulted, as was said, a French Zouave, and sentenced to receive a certain number of lashes. After receiving the punishment without uttering the least cry of pain, she arrayed her dress, wiped the perspiration of agony from her forehead, and drawing forth a knife which she had concealed in her dress, plunged it into the heart of her executioner. She was then tied up again and flogged until she expired.

"The son of a Mexican lady named Munoz, belonging to one of the wealthiest families of the Capital, was flogged for giving cheers for the national independence." The ultimate success of the "intervention" is looked upon by the *America* as very doubtful.

Eleven of the nuns belonging to the suppressed convents of Carthagena, in New-Grenada, arrived here the other day by the English mail steamer *Trent*, and were received at their convent by the nuns of Santa Clara in this city, the Bishop of Carthagena—who has been living here for some years an exile from the abovenamed South American Republic—acting as their introducer. The nuns were accompanied by five female servants. The accounts brought by the *Isla de Cuba* from Porto Rico, mention the decease of the Superior at the Capital of that island at the convent of the Carmelite nuns of Porto Rico.

The Government of this island has organized committees to collect subscriptions for the victims by the late earthquake at Manila.

Among the passengers from Europe in the English mail-steamer *Trent*, is the English Consul and family, who have been absent for some time past from Havana, the duties of the office having been performed during Mr. CRAWFORD's absence by his son as Vice-Consul. LARA.

Destruction of the Blockade Runner Venus.

LIEUT. LAMSON'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP NANSEMOND,
OFF NEW-INLET, WILMINGTON, N. C.,
Oct. 21, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report the capture and entire destruction of the blockade runner *Venus*, from Nassau to Wilmington, with a cargo of lead, drugs, dry goods, bacon and coffee.

This morning at 2:30 she attempted to run the blockade, but was discovered by this vessel, and after a short chase, overhauled; when abeam I opened fire on her, the shot striking her foremast, another exploding in her ward-room, a third passing forward and killing one man, and a fourth striking under the guard near the water line, knocked in an iron plate, causing her to make water fast, she was run ashore.

We boarded her at once, capturing her Captain and twenty-two of her officers and crew.

The United States steamer *Niphon*, Acting Master J. B. BREEK commanding, which was lying near when the vessel came, came immediately to my assistance. I ran a 9-inch hawser to the *Venus* and Capt. BREEK sent a 7-inch hawser to the *Nansemond's* bow, but all our efforts were unavailing, as the tide had fallen and she was going at least fourteen knots per hour when she went ashore. Finding it impossible to move her, I ordered her to be set on fire, which was done by Acting Ensign PORTER and [illegible] of this vessel. Our boat was for some time exposed to a close fire of artillery from the beach, and the vessel was within range of one of the batteries. We had just commenced shelling her machinery, when another vessel was seen off shore, and by the light of the burning steamer I was able to give him one shot, and started in pursuit, but it was so cloudy and hazy that we lost sight of him again, and ran back, making the land to the northward. In the meantime, Capt. BREEK, with the assistance of the *Iron Age*, Lieut.-Commander STONE, had completed the destruction of the *Venus*, her boilers having been blown up and her hull riddled with shell.

I have to express my thanks to Capt. BREEK for the prompt assistance rendered me by sending his boats to assist in carrying our heavy hawser, and by sending a hawser to the *Nansemond's* bow; his boats then reported to Acting Ensign J. B. PORTER, who was in charge of the *Venus*. The fire forward not burning as well as was expected, he sent a boat on board in the morning and rekindled it.

The *Venus* was 260 feet long, and 1,000 tons measurement, and is represented by her captain and officers to have been one of the finest and fastest vessels engaged in running the blockade. She had the finest engines of any vessel in this trade, and was sheathed completely over with iron. She drew eight feet of water, and, when bound out last, crossed the bar at low water, with over 600 bales of cotton on board. The wrecks of the *Hebe*, *Douro* and *Venus*, are within a short distance of each other.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. LAMSON,
Lieutenant-Commanding.

Rear-Admiral S. P. LEE,
Commanding N. A. Blockading Squadron.

A Raid into Columbia County, Ky.

GOV. BRAMLETTE'S LIBRARY SCATTERED.

From the Louisville Journal, Oct. 27.

The pleasant county town of Adair has been cursed by two recent visits from guerrilla bands. The first was by about 82 men, on Saturday week, under the notorious DILLARD, and the second on Monday last, when 250 to 300 appeared, the visit under HAMILTON, CHAMP FERGUSON, S. H. PHILPOTT and DILLARD. On both occasions, as soon as they entered the town, they commenced the indiscriminate robbery of every one in the streets, taking watches, money and valuables, with pistols presented in unpleasant proximity to their victims' heads. They were no respecters of persons, [illegible] from Hon. GARNETT, Esq., the son-in-law and Secretary of State of Gov. BERIAH MAGOFFIN, who lost a valuable watch. The utter recklessness of these scoundrels may be appreciated when we are told by citizens that CHAMP FERGUSON, a murderer [illegible]. They broke open the safe of Messrs. [illegible] ALEXANDER, set the office on fire, burned the records of the Clinton County and Circuit Courts, which had been brought there for safety; took away several negroes, all of whom, but two or three, managed to elude the vigilance of their captors and return to their homes. They seized three wagons filled with goods from this city, and drove them off, stripped the town of all the stores' goods and wantonly broke up the furniture. Gov. BRAMLETTE's extensive law library, with his private papers and letters, was taken off and scattered all along the road for two miles out of the town. As they were departing, when they reached the municipal boundary, they halted, turned round, and, with mingled humor and triumph, gave three cheers for Gov. BRAMLETTE and no more men or money! As they passed out they robbed two stores in Cumberland County, and seized a large number of horses, and in Adair County they even stripped the rings from the fingers of young ladies. They left in the direction of Overton County, across the border, and a large number of this party of desperadoes were citizens [illegible] as robbers for the occasion, and on a thieving excursion from Tennessee. We think, from all the information we have gained, that this raid on Columbia was the most aggravated, wanton and cruel of any [illegible] in Kentucky.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Interesting Extracts from the Richmond Press—What the Rebels will do After the War—Miscellaneous News.

Our late Richmond files furnish us these curious articles:

AFTER THE WAR.

From the Richmond Examiner.

Mr. CARLYLE's "earnest thinker" might well peer curiously, but sorrowfully, into the seething witch-cauldron of our society, and speculate on the future complexion of our social life, when the gruel shall have become "thick and slab," when the eye of newt and toe of frog, and all the varied ingredients of the tragi-comic hotch-potch, shall have been assimilated. It were, indeed, difficult to divine what is to come out of all the elements which are now careering in a frantic merry-go-round on the surface of the Confederacy, or rising greatly from the bottom to the top, in an apostolic succession of elegant bubbles.

Some of the former constituents of our society will be wanting when the cauldron shall be taken from the fire. Of those missing elements many may well be spared, but how many of them will be needed every man knows, who reviews the thinned ranks of his acquaintances, his friends, his loved ones. But those that shall be left—how will they combine? What will be the color of the society which they must form? What is to be done with all the Generals, unemployed in strategy; the Colonels, unversed in gallantry; the Majors and Captains, mighty men of war; and the privates, every man his own hero? Some of them will, no doubt, have the good sense to subside into their former habits and go back, the one to his farm and the other to his merchandise. But this can be true only of those who had a profession before the war, and of those who, after the war, shall find their estates not wholly ruined by the enemy—not wholly swallowed up by the speculator. Many of the lack lands will be fueled to new energy, but too many will sink into sots and blossom out their martial experiences in the village tap-room; too many will be the pests of rural neighborhoods, the terror of every man who keeps a horse, a cow, a sheep, or a pig. Many of our officers will be content with a modest position in the regular army, but many others, elevated to command by the accident of seniority, or brought into contact with the higher classes by virtue of their commissions, will spend their lives in fruitless efforts to keep up their consequence. Young surgeons, who have been experimenting *in vitro* on the materia of operating the souls and bodies of Confederate soldiers, will have a dreary time of it, unless they try the novel experiment of keeping their own souls and bodies together by a peace practice; and of all the army officials, only quartermasters, and commissaries, and hospital stewards, who have made their "plum," will retire from their honorable posts possibly content, weary, if not satiated, with plunder.

But if the future of the army is a complex theme, what shall we say of the long train of army vermin; of the hosts of contractors, speculators, blockade-runners, [illegible] who have proved that "there is nothing like leather," who have turned linsey-woolsey into cloth of gold, and solved the problem, so puzzling to our Government financiers, of keeping up the value of paper? For these are the men who are to be the moneyed princes, the money-lords, the blockade-aristocracy of the Southern Confederacy. True, the future summits of Southern society were not regarded at first with a very favorable eye by the class once known as the gentlemen of the South, but the many others who we were disposed to lament the approaching change in the composition of society, and regret the transfusion of the "cream of the cream" into ditch-water, calves' brains and chalk.

It was painful to be obliged to see old associations rudely disturbed; *to find estates, which had been called after their owners' names for generations, slipping into the hands of our Hebrew fellow-citizens, although they do form so large a proportion of our army*; and to see the Heimans and Deckers, the Rosenbergs, the Rosenthals, the Rosenbaums, and all the tribe of the Ashkenazim, vulgarly called German Jews, spreading themselves out in this beautiful country, to the gradual exclusion of the older settlers. But it must be confessed that our fears are subsiding. Our country gentlemen have been furbishing up their classic saws, and have taken a lesson from the Israelitish foe. "All money is kosher," said the Rabbi; "all money is the clean thing," they echo, and as VESPASIAN's nose could not detect any bad smell in gold, no matter whence it came, so the olfactories of our farmers are obtuse to the etherial perfumes of sweat, of tears, and, it may chance, of blood, which breathe from the smooth bank-notes of our "melancholy, mad elephant," the Confederate printing press. *Non olet.* We have been blessed at least, in large portions of the country, with an abundant crop of one of the great staples of life. The fields stand thick with corn, and *yet the farmer smiles a smile of mingled superciliousness and unhandiness when the consumer craves the privilege of buying the Winter's supply at Government prices—a wry grimace and the smile is followed by the stereotyped answer: "No! I can't make any contract." Doubtless there is cowardice on both sides; a want of faith in the Government and in the Government paper; but there is a difference between the two.* With the consumer it is a question, more frequently than some imagine, of bread or no bread; with the producer it is, at most, merely a question of greater or less profit. Of course, when the vicissitudes of war cut off our supplies of certain articles, which may be called luxuries, but which the history of society, all the world over, shows to be more necessary for the poor even than for the rich, the farmer grasps with as eager a clutch as the most decided speculator at the golden chance, and makes a fortune out of a few acres of sorghum cane. How short-sighted such a course is, everybody except our bucolic friends can see. If the prices of the necessaries of life are forced up by hoarding, the laborer must, "in self-defence," demand a higher fee, the mechanic must, "in self-defence," add a certain percentage to his wares; and the poor professional man who has no means of self-defence, whose services are not in demand, whose fixed income bears no proportion to the increasing expenditure, they are also, "in self-defence," forced to do a stroke of surreptitious speculation, until they, too, are as deeply cankered by the passion [illegible] as the others. So the process goes on, and so the "manly art of self-defence" finds a larger and larger ring of pupils. But the bill will have to be paid in the end. [illegible] money, by a crushing taxation, under which the farmer, too, will have to groan; if not in money, by the ineffaceable national disgrace of repudiation. Nor is this all; men do not like to see their fellows engaged "in hanging the bread basket higher," as the Germans would say. They do not like to perform the *anstalt* of a starving hound as he vainly endeavors to reach the morsel of meat suspended just beyond his reach. Men will never forget this humiliation, and the line of demarcation once drawn in anger between the producer and consumer, *the agriculturalists, secure as they may deem themselves in their wealth, their social position, their family interest, and their preponderant numbers, will find that they have invoked a storm which the usual resolutions of County Court gatherings cannot lay.*

AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTON.

A correspondent of the Augusta (Georgia) *Constitutionalist* writes of affairs at Charleston:

"The situation of affairs on the islands appears to be unchanged. The booming of an occasional gun alone breaks the stillness. The foe is silently but unceasingly laboring on the construction of works, which, when completed, *will be of a most formidable character.* Besides batteries Wagner and Gregg, five other works are reported erected on Morris Island. The Yankees may now be looked upon as a 'permanent institution,' at least so far as any efforts on our part to dislodge them from that stronghold are concerned. Their works are rapidly approaching completion.

The work on the southeast face of the battery promenade, known as Battery Ramsey, is one of the strongest and most perfect of its kind in this department. The guns are of the heaviest calibre, and placed in position so as to command the entire harbor should the enemy's fleet pass the outer defences. Col. RHETT commands this fortification.

The health of the troops on the island is reported excellent. Two reviews have taken place within a week. On the 11th Gen. RIPLEY and Staff reviewed a portion of the forces on James Island, and expressed himself as being well pleased with their appearance.

Brig.-Gen. EVANS, of Leesburgh fame, has been relieved from duty in consequence of some misunderstanding between himself and Gen. RIPLEY, who is his senior. The affair is now understood to be undergoing an investigation before the proper tribunal. Gen. EVANS is an officer of experience and full of pluck. It is to be hoped that he will be restored to his command without delay.

Gen. PEMBERTON is at the Charleston Hotel, having arrived here some time last week. He is on his way to Richmond, where he has been ordered to report, by way of Charlotte. He wears no uniform, and although a pale soldiery can see there is nothing to denote the rank of the unsuccessful commander of unfortunate Vicksburgh.

Information from a trustworthy source represents that the injury to the *Ironsides* is of a more serious character than was at first supposed. She is still anchored off Morris Island, but leaks to such an extent that it is necessary to keep her pumps constantly at work.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Oct. 24.

Ten Yankee prisoners, including an acting Ensign, captured in a barge near Georgetown by our cavalry, arrived here this afternoon. They belong to the United States schooner *Wave*, blockading off Georgetown, and were taken after setting fire to and destroying a small schooner loaded with cotton in Dearing Creek. There has been considerable increase in the enemy's squadron off this harbor, and an increase of Ribbon Head.

THE GEORGIA ELECTION.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 28.

There seems no doubt remaining that Gov. BROWN is the new Governor-elect of Georgia. The Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* says:

"The majority for Gov. BROWN over both his competitors will probably be over 10,000.

Without disparagement to either of his opponents, we, as allies and Confederates of the good State of Georgia, feel entitled to congratulate that State on the result. Gov. BROWN is, beyond dispute, a man of great administrative ability, and, by general consent, has done very much to improve the resources and industry of the Commonwealth. Of this the Georgians are the best and sole judges, but in the interest of the common cause wherein we are all leagued together, it must be satisfactory to all Confederates that Georgia has again given herself a Chief Magistrate so prompt and zealous in the common cause, and one who has so bravely checked the impudent intermeddling of pretended foreign "Consuls," who were so Obstreperous and whose dismissal followed so quick upon Gov. BROWN's correspondence with [illegible]."

Miscellaneous Items.

—The *Enquirer* of Oct. 27 gives the following incident to illustrate the anxiety displayed to get hold of greenbacks:

"One day last week a guard at one of the Yankee prisons effected an exchange, when he was detected by one of his officers. In order to save himself from detection, and his money from confiscation, he attempted to swallow the notes. They stuck in his gullet and it took two strong men to choke them out of him, though the man was in imminent danger of choking to death. On Saturday two members of Battery No. 8, named J. T. HOLCOMB and BENJAMIN F. JOHNSON, on guard at one of the prison posts, were detected in the act of trading with the prisoners and sent to Castle Thunder."

—Great consternation has been created in the War Department by the issue of an order subjecting to conscription or enrollment all clerks who entered the Department since October, 1862. The *Examiner* states that many of those liable "have taken energetically to blue mass and colocynth pills."

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Oct. 26, says:

"FRANCIS P. BLAIR, JR., nephew of the Yankee Postmaster-General, was arraigned for trial in Judge Lyons' Court, Saturday, on charge of stealing a lot of clothing from Capt. JOHN TAYLOR. The jury found him 'not guilty,' and he was accordingly discharged."

—A new prison, to be surrounded by walls 18 feet high, is in course of construction on Belle Isle, for the accommodation of our brave boys. A saw-mill on the Danville Railroad, is in operation night and day getting out the necessary lumber.

—The escaped prisoners from Castle Thunder, says the *Examiner*, of Tuesday, who murdered a sentinel on Thursday morning, in effecting their exit, have not been heard of, and were still at large last evening.

—Mr. ISRAEL ROBINSON, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Berkeley, Lieutenant-Colonel of the County militia before the war, and a delegate to the General Assembly, died in Richmond on Oct. 26, in the 44th year of his age.

—The editor of the Columbus (Georgia) *Sun* has been shown a private letter from the physician attending Gen. HOOD, in which he says that he will certainly recover from his wounds.

—As an illustration of the passion for gambling in Richmond, it is stated that a Quartermaster recently lost $16,000, at a single sitting.

—A shoemaker in Augusta, Ga., who charged more than 75 per cent. profit, has been arrested as a conscript.

—Gen. CHARLES CLARK has been elected Governor of Mississippi.

—Gen. IMBODEN has sent to Richmond 230 more prisoners.

—A concert given by one Mad. RUHL, for the benefit of the poor, realized $6,000.

—The swindles of Livingston in Savannah, Georgia, alone, now turn out to be over $500,000.

—A negro woman sold at auction, recently at Lynchburgh, for the enormous price of $6,000 cash.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Alleged Frauds in the Custom-House.

The charges of alleged frauds by a high official in the Custom-House, which are being made, are intended to reflect upon HENRY B. STANTON, Special Deputy Collector. The facts are stated to be these: Mr. STANTON, in his official capacity, has been requiring and taking bonds from parties who ship goods to neutral places near the rebel ports, providing against a change of destination to the latter. He has taken some 4,800 such bonds, and within a short time some of them have been abstracted. On this being discovered it was communicated to Secretary CHASE. Mr. JORDAN, Solicitor of the Treasury, came on here and made an investigation. This resulted in tracing the abstraction to a young man, a clerk in the Custom-house. This youth had been induced to do so, it is alleged, by the parties giving the bonds, who expected, by securing them, to escape the pecuniary penalty of their violation. Of course a compensation was made for the abstraction. The bonds, however, have not been canceled, still hold good against the parties, are on record, and, if violated, can be prosecuted. Of all the transaction, until the discovery of the loss, Mr. STANTON was ignorant. The reports that he has been arrested, dismissed, &c., are entire fabrications.

Mr. JORDAN returned to Washington on Friday, with the evidence he had secured, and what steps will be taken to punish the principals in this matter are not yet known.

The Fourteenth Brooklyn Regiment Home This Evening.

The well-known and gallant Fourteenth regiment of Brooklyn, late Col. ALFRED M. WOOD, now Col. FOWLER, having received a furlough of twenty days, will reach Brooklyn this evening. The Fourteenth have been in the war for over two years, have seen most active service, bearing themselves with honor and gallantry in every engagement of the many in which they have participated.

It is proposed that the regiment have a fitting reception, and for that purpose, as there is no time to arrange for a formal one, that all the Brooklyn City regiments meet in mass meeting at the Brooklyn City Armory, Henry and Cranberry streets, this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and make such arrangements as the time will allow. It is probable that a formal reception will be given during the week. The Fourteenth comes on to recruit.

Deputy Provost-Marshal-Gen. Nugent Relieved.

Deputy Provost-Marshal-Gen. NUGENT has been relieved from his position and will resume his former rank of Captain in the regular army. Brig.-Gen. HAYES, of the United States army, supersedes him, and will at once enter upon the duties of his position.

The office of Provost-Marshal will be consolidated with the bureau of Col. REEVES, the disbursing and mustering department, and the whole be under the command of Brig.-Gen. HAYES.

In his letter to Col. NUGENT, Gen. FRY states that the change has not been made on account of any dissatisfaction with him, but because the business was of such a magnitude as to require the services of an officer of superior rank.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE SUIT FOR BEING CHARGED WITH SHOPLIFTING.—The famous shoplifting case of E. M. CUMMINS against CHARLES PIERSON, of the well-known firm of UNDERHILL, PIERSON & CO., of this City, and which was tried in May last, in Superior Court, has been settled by the parties, the plaintiff, E. M. CUMMINS, receiving $3,000, besides her attorney's costs, in settlement from the defendant. Attention was particularly directed to this case at the time, and it created considerable excitement in the legal circles, as well from its peculiar nature as because of the distinguished counsel engaged in it on both sides—J. T. BRADY for plaintiff, and D. MCMAHON for defendant. On that occasion the Jury disagreed, and, as it was about to undergo a second trial, Mrs. CUMMINS consented to compromise damages for her alleged grievances. The facts of this case, in brief, were simply these: Mrs. CUMMINS was arrested on the supposition, strong at the time, of course, of having stolen a piece of silk from the firm, but the goods not having been found in her possession, Mr. PIERSON, on the following day, made an humble apology, which was accepted by E. M. CUMMINS and husband, and they parted in a friendly manner, shaking hands, &c., as witnesses testified. Weeks after, to the no small surprise of the firm, a suit was commenced against Mr. PIERSON for defamation of character, &c., damages $10,000. Under such circumstances, $1,000 was offered, $1,500, and so on, and, finally, she accepted $3,000.

HOMICIDE ON SHIPBOARD.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner COLLIN on the body of JOHN JONES, a native of Scotland, aged 30 years, who died at St. Vincent's Hospital from the effects of injuries received by having been beaten on the head with a belaying-pin in the hands of HENRY MAGUIRE. The latter was a sailor on board the ship *F. A. Palmer*, just arrived from Liverpool. The deceased came a passenger in the same vessel, and on the 20th ultimo, while they were lying at anchor in the stream, MAGUIRE and the deceased became involved in a quarrel, during which the skull of the latter was broken, and he was otherwise so much injured by MAGUIRE that he died soon after being taken to the hospital. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts. The Coroner thereupon issued his warrant for the arrest of the offender, and the same was placed in the hands of an officer for execution. At a late hour last night no report of his arrest had been made.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—Two candidates, both claiming to be Democrats, are in the field for the representation of the Fifth Senatorial district in this City. LUKE F. COZANS as the candidate of the Tammany or Copperhead party, ANTHONY DUGRO as the candidate of the War Democracy and of all who prefer their country to party. Between Luke F. Cozans and his opponent, ANTHONY F. DUGRO, no loyal man, whatever may be his party, can hesitate. Whatever differences may exist on minor points, on the great issue about to be tried by the people of the State, Mr. DUGRO stands firmly on the platform of that patriotic Democratic President, ANDREW JACKSON, that the Union must be preserved at all hazards, and at every cost; he holds that treason at the North as well as armed treason at the South, must be put down, and the Government of our fathers sustained by every loyal man of all parties.

SUICIDE BY POISON.—REBECCA WILCOX, aged 25 years, committed suicide on Friday night, by swallowing a quantity of poison, known as Paris green, at her residence No. 114 Water-street. About two months ago, deceased and her husband separated for some reason, and since that time she has been very much dejected. Her domestic troubles, it is believed, led her to take her life into her own hands. Several times within a month her friends heard her declare that she was tired of living, and that she would commit suicide whenever an opportunity offered. When it was known that she had taken the poison, medical aid was called in, and everything possible was done to counteract its effects, but she died soon afterward. She had her senses up to the moment of her death, and frequently said she would rather die than live. Coroner RANNEY held an inquest, and a verdict of suicide by poison was rendered.

UNION OF RELIGIOUS PAPERS.—The *Christian Chronicle*, of Philadelphia, one of the oldest papers in the Baptist denomination, has been this week united with the New-York *Chronicle*, a leading organ of the same denomination, and Rev. RICHARD JEFFREY, D.D., of the former city, is hereafter to be associated with Rev. Dr. CHURCH in its editorial management. This union, which secures to the *Chronicle* a large increase of its already extensive circulation, is celebrated by the appearance of the paper this week in a new and very handsome suit of type.

A GERMAN CANDIDATE FOR POLICE JUSTICE.—FREDERICK E. HARTMANN, Esq., official interpreter at the Tombs Police Court, is a candidate for Police Justice in the Fourth Judicial District, comprising the Tenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards. The nominating Convention meets soon after the State election takes place. Mr. HARTMANN is a gentleman of high moral character, and is well qualified to discharge the duties of Police Justice. The German voters of the District seem to be unanimously in favor of his nomination.

THE PROVOST-MARSHALS AND THE VOTERS.—The Provost-Marshals of the various districts will detail one or two officers for duty at the polls in their districts to copy the names of all voters to be used for the new Enrollment. In this manner the names of many persons will be obtained, which, under other circumstances, could not easily be procured. The officers will in every case seek the general approbation of the voter, and make themselves useful for reference.

NAVY-YARD STRIKES.—At the request of the Secretary of the Navy the following officers have been appointed to determine upon what shall be considered a fair equalization of wages paid by Government to the employés at the Navy-yard and in the workshops of this city: Lieut.-Commander, Chief Engineer DELONG, Assistant Naval Constructor DAVIDSON, Master-Blacksmith MITCHELL, and Foreman of Engine Department.

SAILING OF OCEAN STEAMERS.—The following ocean steamers sailed yesterday: *Hammonia*, for Havre and Hamburg, and *City of New-York*, for Liverpool, the former with 106 passengers and the latter with 100; the steamship *Morning Star*, for New-Orleans and Havana, the *Roanoke*, for Havana, and the *Ariel*, for Aspinwall—all well loaded with passengers—sailed in the afternoon of the same day.

FAMILY AID FUND BONDS NO. 7.—The following bids for $500,000 of these bonds were opened at the Comptroller's office during yesterday afternoon:—

Commissioners of the Sinking Fund	$500,000 at par.
A. Bohn	5,000 at par.
W. W. Mount	10,000 at 100 00
S. K. Melville	3,300 at 100 00

SUPPOSED CASE OF DROWNING.—Last night, about twelve o'clock, cries were heard from some person struggling in the water at the foot of Robinson-street, North River. Two or three men from a saloon near that locality, proceeded to the pier under which it was thought the cries arose but could find nobody. It is supposed some luckless individual fell into the water and was drowned.

FREEDMEN FRIEND'S SOCIETY.—A meeting of the American Freedmen's Friend Society will be held in the Church of the Puritans, (Dr. CHEEVER, Pastor,) Broadway, opposite Union-square, this evening, Nov. 1. THEODORE TILTON, Esq., Professor RAYMOND, of Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, and others, will speak.

FIFTH WARD DEMOCRATIC CLUB.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Fifth Ward German Democratic Club was held Friday night at No. 19 Lispenard-street, and was addressed by Judge MCCUNN and GEORGE M. CURTIS. The Club indorsed the regular Democratic nominations.

LECTURE TO DRY GOODS CLERKS.—Prof. MATTISON is to lecture before an Association of Dry Goods Clerks of the City this evening, in his church in Forty-first-street, near Sixth-avenue, on the "Relative Claims of our Physical and Spiritual Nature."

SENATOR, SEVENTH DISTRICT.—CORNELIUS A. RUNKLE is the Union nominee against THOMAS FIELDS and ALEXANDER WARD—two Democrats—for Senator in the Seventh District. It needs but a hearty, earnest pull, on the part of the Union men, to triumphantly elect him.

DROWNED.—The body of MARGARET SINCLAIR, a woman about 30 years of age, was found floating in the water at the foot of Sixty-first-street, East River. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest, and a verdict of "drowned" was rendered. Deceased had been in the water two or three days.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—There were no arrivals of emigrant ships yesterday, although seven reported the day before. The General Agent at Castle Garden states that the arrival of emigrants, especially from Ireland and Germany, was never greater than at present.

GOVERNMENT WORK IN THE FOUNDRIES.—The different foundries along the river are at present crowded with Government work. It is asserted by many of our heaviest iron-molders that the ordinary business of contracts is delayed at least six months.

SUPPRESSING THEM.—The Police of the Second District are having an eye to those who expose improper pictures for sale. Officer LYNCH arrested a man in Fulton-street for peddling them, and Justice CONNOLLY held the vendor in $300 bail.

NEW-ENGLAND RELIEF ROOMS.—Rev. PETER STRYKER, D.D., will preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, on Sunday, Nov. 1, at 3 P. M. The public are invited to attend.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

UNION MEETING AT GOTHIC HALL.—A Union meeting was held at Gothic Hall Friday evening, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations, and hearing Gen. YATES, of Illinois, speak upon the topics of the day. S. M. GRISWOLD, Esq., Vice-President of the Fourth Ward Union Association, presided. The Glee Club of the United States receiving-ship *North Carolina*, were present, and sang several songs, which were enthusiastically received, after which Gen. STRONG, of St. Louis, was introduced, and addressed the assemblage in a patriotic strain, when Gov. YATES was presented. The Governor made a lengthy and able speech, in which he reviewed the part taken in this war by the West, and especially by Illinois. He enlarged upon the importance of the present struggle, and contended that it was neither the Abolitionists, nor the Republicans, nor ABRAHAM LINCOLN who brought on this war, but the Southern slaveholders, who desired to establish the Union upon the basis of Slavery. He expressed himself in favor of the Emancipation Proclamation, the Conscription and the Confiscation acts, and the only fault he had to find with the President was, that he was not fast enough in forcing measures for the suppression of the rebellion. As to the West, however the East might feel upon the subject, they would never permit the Mississippi River to be under the control of any Power other than the United States. The union would be stripped with bayonets, [illegible] its mouth, before they would give it up. As to Slavery, he contended that that was the great cause of hostilities, and it is [illegible] in the prosecution of the war, he was in favor of its dying and its eternal damnation. Slavery stood in the path of the Republic. It had kept in chains four millions of human beings, and had kept up Southern pride and arrogance long enough. It had divided the churches, the Whig party, the Democratic party, and, at last, the country. He wanted peace, but peace would never come until the rebellion died, and it would never die until Slavery died. In reference to the anti-draft riots in New-York, he said that instead of going to Washington and demanding of the Government to stop the draft, every house in the City should have been reduced to the ground before the law should have yielded to the authority of a mob. After referring to the importance of the approaching election, and its effect upon other States, he concluded by recommending that the people should pay all the expenses of the war, and if they are not able [illegible] to do so, when the rebellion was crushed, to confiscate their property and [illegible] the proceeds to paying the wounded soldiers and providing for the widows and orphans of the patriotic Union soldiers who had fallen in battle.

The speaker was enthusiastically cheered at the close of his remarks.

The following resolutions were then read and adopted:

Resolved, That as the candidates for State officers on the Union ticket have already been so fully indorsed by the Empire State, we hail with gladness the assurance that a people so fully aroused that their election on Tuesday next is morally certain.

Resolved, That we recognize in our County candidates men of approved [illegible] and ample capacity, and we exhort the Unionists of our city to stand by each and all of them, as worthy of their suffrages, and [illegible] to the position for which they have been nominated.

Resolved, That in our Judicial and Senatorial candidates we have men whom we delight to honor and who may be relied on to give Gov. SEYMOUR and his "friends" an ardent and intelligible rebuff to all their nefarious schemes and truckling to their Southern allies.

Resolved, That in our city nominations we have men of proven capacity, eminent ability and worth, to whom the people are eagerly waiting the opportunity to say, in emphatic terms, "Well done, true and faithful servants."

Resolved, That we exhort the honest masses to shake off the lethargy of partisan organization, and by Union and firm determination to work and watch until the close of the polls on Tuesday next for freedom and progress and a decisive victory.

The Hon. JOHN DIKEMAN, candidate for County Judge, and Alderman DENNIS STRONG, candidate for Senator of the Second District, made addresses, after which the meeting adjourned.

AN IMPROVEMENT.—The plot of ground, 25 by about 95 feet, on the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Flood's-alley, near the Brooklyn City Hall, was recently sold for $5,500. It has for years been occupied by an unsightly frame building, used as a blacksmith shop and carriage-house. This structure has just been taken down, and a first-class brick building will soon be commenced on the site by Mr. L. O'GEARY, the purchaser of the property.

INTERESTING SERMON.—Rev. E. PETERS, the patriotic clergyman of Williamsburgh, delivers the first of a series of lectures in his church, corner of Fourth and South Third streets, this evening. His subject is "Universalism," which, in his theory of Christianity in its relations to the politics of the age. The skinned Copperheads will be likely to get a scouring. An advertisement under religious notices gives the list of the series.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR, MONDAY, Nov. 2.—Nos. 1 to 17, and 19, 20 and 21.

Williamsburgh.

SUFFOCATED IN A VAT.—Coroner BARRETT, of Brooklyn, E. D., yesterday afternoon held an inquest on the body of a man named EDWARD MCCASWELL, who came to his death by being suffocated in a kerosene vat, on Thursday. It appears that deceased was endeavoring to clean out a large vat some 20 feet in diameter, in which was about 16 inches of kerosene, a little time after entering his dead body was fished out by a fellow workman, and Coroner BARRETT held an inquest, when a verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered. The factory where MCCASWELL met his death belongs to E. FELTON & Co., and is located in North Fourteenth-street, near Second. Deceased was a young man and unmarried.

A CAUSELESS PANIC.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, one of the pupils of School No. 20, Wilson-street, Brooklyn, E. D., fainted away from the effects of the heated room, and some of the scholars thinking the house on fire, a stampede and panic ensued. The house was immediately cleared, the fire bells rang, and all the parents of the children rushed to the spot in the wildest excitement. Fortunately, no damage was done, nor were any of the pupils injured in the least.

NOMINATION.—The Democratic Primary meeting for Ward Officers of the Seventeenth Ward of Brooklyn, E. D., was held on Thursday night, as previously ordered by the two Democratic committees of Kings County, and resulted in the nomination of SAMUEL C. STONE, he receiving 205 votes, to 13 for PETER C. PROVOST. ARCHIBALD M. BLISS is the candidate of the Union party.

NEW-JERSEY.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.—In the First Assembly District, (First and Second Wards, Jersey City,) the following nominations have been made: Democratic, JAMES LYNCH; Union, JAMES F. FIELDER.

LAW REPORTS.

Surrogate's Court.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

An order was, yesterday, made, appropriating the interest of moneys belonging to Claus Albers' estate, for the support and education of his infant daughter.

The accounts of the estate of Rose Geffney and Nelly Johnson were finally settled, and the assets distributed. Adjourned to Thursday next.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Mattison et al. vs. Demorest.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company vs. Bebbit.—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs, directed to be settled on four days' notice.

Peck, Assignee, &c., vs. Eliza J. Brown.—Judgment for plaintiff, on demurrer to second, third and fourth defences set up in answer.

George F. Bristow vs. Harriet N. Bristow.—Divorce granted in favor of the plaintiff and against the defendant.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Nelson.

The Schooley & Winship Refrigerator Co. et al. vs. Ephraim White et al.—This case came up on exceptions taken by the complainants to the answer of the defendants to the interrogatories annexed to the bill.

Held by the Court—That the answers with amendments are sufficient. If they are true an account need accompany the answer. Indeed the bill does not lay a foundation for an account except in case of exceptions for complainant.

For complainant, Mr. Curtis; for respondent, Mr. Harding.

THE UPPER MISSOURI.

Horrible Account of Indian Outrages—Twenty-two Whites Massacred, etc.

Correspondence of the St. Joseph Herald.

FORT BERTHOLD, Friday, Sept. 18, 1863.

I fear that my last Winter troubles were nothing to what they will be this coming Winter. I have heard nothing but Indian accounts of the movements of troops below this, and they are discouraging enough.

A few days after the fight at or near Cannon Ball River, a party of eighteen white men, one woman, a young girl about fourteen years old, and two children, were massacred by the Yanctonais and Santees. The woman suffered horribly, having been passed "à la prairie," then dragged by the neck until she became insensible, when they would let her rest until she would become partially recovered, when they would repeat the operation. At last they put an end to their diabolical proceedings by driving large pieces of wood into her, and firing arrows through her person until she died under the treatment. The girl had to undergo the same treatment. The children it is supposed were thrown into the river.

The same Sioux have sent me word to prepare, that they were determined to take this place for the ammunition, as they were nearly out.

At the present time there is a boat with some 20 men, awaiting to hear some positive news in regard to the Sioux below this place, before pushing out for the States. They are principally miners, and from Iowa. I think they will remain here all Winter, which will be the best thing they can do.

How I will get through this Winter is very hard to conjecture, but if every man faces the music with a good heart, I say let them come.

F. F. GERARD.

Ewell's Corps Gone to Attend to Burnside—The Latter-named General Safe Under any Consideration.

From the Washington Chronicle, Oct. 31.

Two divisions of EWELL's corps were sent some time ago to operate against BURNSIDE, who has harassed the rebels to the highest pitch. Their place of destination is Lynchburgh, which is the grand depot of supplies for LEE's army. EWELL was in command of the detachment, which was composed of cavalry and infantry. Gen. BURNSIDE's raiding party are operating upon horses and mules, and need fear no danger from any forces which may be sent against him. Should he find himself opposed by force more than his own he can use the route of a better, as, one thousand of his men are mounted infantry, while the flanking companies of several of the cavalry regiments are armed with the repeating rifle. Neither BRAGG nor LEE can spare a large force of cavalry, and to all intents BURNSIDE's party is safe. It was the design, we believe, to construct the railway up to Lynchburgh, but failing in that, to destroy the railroad on the route. Let him make as effective a use of it as the rebels in our front have of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and no rebel force will advance by rail west of Lynchburgh. Although BURNSIDE's raid is an extensive one, it is by no means a dangerous undertaking, and will, we trust, terminate with success.

Fire in Greenwich, Conn.

The barn of SANFORD MEAD, Greenwich, Conn., was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday night, Oct. 27. The barn was a building 80 feet by 36. It was filled with hay and grain, and about 75 barrels of apples. The buildings adjoining were also destroyed, containing fowls and a large number of farm implements. The damage is estimated at $4,000. It was insured for about $700. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00
Ten copies one year	20 50
The Semi-Weekly Times is sent to Clergymen at	2 25

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, at Club Rates.

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	8 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
—and an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.	
Twenty copies one year	25 00
The Weekly Times is sent to Clergymen at	1 50

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The arrival from New-Orleans of the steamship *George Washington* puts us in possession of interesting information concerning the troops under Gen. Banks, who are moving through Western Louisiana, as is supposed, with the ultimate object of *redeeming Texas from the rebels*. The Nineteenth army corps, under Gen. Franklin, had pressed forward to Opelousas, gaining that place on the 22d of October, without meeting a great deal of resistance, notwithstanding the fact that the enemy in large force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery attempted to make a stand about five miles from the town. Carrying out the policy, however, which has actuated them in all their movements so far during the campaign, they quickly retreated before our advance, and are reported to have gone to Alexandria. The headquarters of the Thirteenth (Gen. Washburne) army corps, are still at Vermillionville, and all the troops are in fine health and well supplied. At New-Orleans an expedition, under Gen. Dana, composed of veteran troops, was being fitted out. Its precise destination was, of course, not divulged, but the general opinion is, that it was intended for some point on the Texas coast. The enlistment of colored soldiers was going on rapidly in the city, and the Union troops had been very successful in the destruction of salt works, tanneries and other rebel property across Lake Ponchartrain in Mississippi.

A letter from Corinth, Miss., states that the entire Fifteenth Army Corps, under Major-General Sherman, and one division of McPherson's Seventeenth corps, had passed through there and advanced as far as Tuscumbia, without meeting any material opposition. The Mobile and Ohio road will soon be opened from Columbus to Corinth, and thence to Chattanooga with all possible dispatch. An expedition sent out in the direction of Holly Springs, consisting of the Seventh Kansas and Third Michigan cavalry, with other regiments, met the enemy in the vicinity of that place, where they had a severe engagement. The loss of the Seventh Kansas was three killed and nine wounded, and the other regiments suffered in about the same proportion. The rebels lost nine left killed on the field and one hundred prisoners, while our forces occupied the site of the battle in undisturbed possession.

Intelligence has been received in St. Louis of the occupation of Batesville, Ark., by a body of troops detached from Gen. Steele's force at Little Rock. There were three or four hundred rebel troops in the place at the time, but they evacuated the town and fled before our forces. Batesville is the most important place in North-west Arkansas, and its occupation by our troops will be of material advantage in expelling the rebel partisans from that region, and affording a rallying point for citizens who are ready to return to their allegiance. Gen. Fisk, commanding the District of Southeast Missouri, has sent troops several times on expeditions as far as Pocahontas, Ark., and will before long occupy that point permanently. He is engaged in enlisting a regiment in Lawrence County, of that State, and has met with encouraging success.

We have the information from an official source that some 4,000 refugees from Northern Alabama and Georgia have arrived in Nashville since last August, and been variously provided for by the Government. Most of them have been sent North. They were all in a deplorably destitute condition, having been robbed of everything by the rebels.

Gen. Grant has issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, LOUISVILLE, Oct. 19, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 2.—Subject to the approval of the President, Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman, United States Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of the Department and Army of the Tennessee, Headquarters in the field. By order of Maj.-Gen. U. S. Grant.

P. S. BOWERS,
Official.] Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

The Nashville *Union*, of Tuesday last, states explicitly that Gen. Buell will take the position of *Chief of Staff in Gen. Grant's Department*. The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, on the contrary, states that Gen. Buell was in that city on the 27th, and that he had received no intimation that his *services would be required in that or any other capacity*.

GENERAL NEWS.

A mass meeting of the Democracy was held at the Cooper Institute. It was very large and very enthusiastic. Gov. Seymour made an eloquent and able speech, which will be found in our columns.

It is said that the prairie fires during the high winds of Saturday, Oct. [illegible], did more damage in Kansas, by burning fences, crops and hay, than all the taxes levied in the State during the last year will amount to. The fences on the road between Big Spring and Lawrence, are mostly destroyed. A large amount of corn in the fields, hay in the stacks, sheds, barns, etc., were burned up. Most of the farmers lost from $300 to $600.

The rainstorm on Saturday checked business in domestic Produce and general Merchandise. Breadstuffs were quiet. Wheat, Corn and Oats declined [illegible] per bushel. Provisions were in [illegible] Pork and Lard [illegible]. Rio Coffee was in fair request. Sugars, Rice, [illegible], Molasses, Metals, Naval Stores, Hides, Leather, Tobacco and Whisky were inactive. Cotton was dull and drooping. Wool, Hay, [illegible] were salable and buoyant. Freights were quiet and depressed, with 347 vessels of all classes in port.

FLOYD vs. FLOYD.—Floyd is dead, [illegible] should judge by the name it was he who organized a party of thieves one day last week, [illegible] on board of a boat which was engaged in the Mississippi River, drove the crew into the cabin, and demanded from the officers and passengers all the money, gold watches and other valuables they had about their persons or in their trunks. One strong argument against the theory that the present thief Floyd was the ghost of the other, or was any relation of the family, is the fact that after having robbed the boat and every one on it, he put the crew on a skiff and presented them with fifty dollars to pay their passage to some port.

City Politics.

Who shall govern New-York? It contains the extremes of society, brought together and thrown into daily contact with each other—the very rich and the very poor. Though these classes, and all classes, have a common dependence upon each other—are necessary to each other, and should be friends—there has been an attempt on the part of demagogues to get up an antagonism between them. There is also in every large City a class of men unmistakably *bad*. The ignorant and vicious element in such communities forms a large part of their population. Great cities draw such men into them, and furnish the lairs in which they hide, and the fields in which they ply their vocations. They are the foul and dangerous animals which prowl through our streets, watching for their prey, and which make the night-side of the City so unlike its noonday character. They are the natural enemies of all wholesome government; kept under restraint by nothing but sheer force. Few suspect the existence of such a class, in any considerable or formidable number, till some interruption of government relaxes the pressure which restrains them; and when such an outbreak occurs, we can see this army of ruffians swarming forth from the cellars and the slums of the City, and strong enough to fill the streets with terror. When they rise in this form we call them "a mob."

The mob sweeps along in its current all the ignorant and vicious, and with them a large proportion of men easily duped, usually ignorant, but not invariably vicious. They act together; for they propose to act against something which they call oppressive. Their action is against public order; against the authorities; against *property*. Demagogues seek practically to array numbers against property, as if the rich and poor were natural enemies, and to make every one hold all he has at the will of the majority. This party cares nothing for any national question. It looks to nothing but its own direct interest. It wants to get the property of the City, and use it at its discretion. Such a party will always have attached to it some men of wealth and ability, who have political ambition, and who hope to wield this great body for their personal ends. These give a certain seeming respectability to what is, in point of fact, little better than a fillibustering mob.

Every year has shown that, as this party becomes more sensible of its power, it increases in its pretensions. They take for leaders those whose wits bid the highest for their favor. They select for their use *representative* men, who intensify in themselves the aggressive spirit. Each successive favorite is taken from a lower *stratum*, and is more violent and reckless than his predecessor. In short, it is from bad to worse. It is the same old history repeated—the Girondist, the Mountain, and then Robespierre.

In the old countries the large cities contain what are called "the dangerous classes," composed of that part of the population having least property and most readily acted upon by disaffected men. New-York, it seems, has now such a class, and it is infinitely more dangerous here than in Paris, because it has an admitted right to organize itself as a political party; consolidate all its powers against the Government, openly or secretly as it may prefer, and make a revolution, if it have votes enough. Our City is governed by numbers alone. At the polls all stand alike; good, bad, and indifferent, each has the same right. It becomes a pure question of brute force. If a political party can elect their man, it ends the struggle. No matter how bad such men may be, our institutions give us no remedy. The administration of our municipal affairs passes into their hands, and we must suffer the consequences. Nothing stands between the "mob" and the true citizens but the Courts and their officers. When the mob can seize upon the Courts they have broken down the last barrier between them and public property.

The contest in this City hitherto has been for other offices than the Judicial. Little by little this agrarian party has secured a great number of important bureaus in our municipal administration. But they lack the Courts to give them *full* control outside of the Courts they do pretty much as they please. If the Courts can be made part of the "Ring," we have nothing left.

This party has a manifest advantage. The men who have determined to live at the public expense can afford to give all their time *to "politics," for it is their only occupation.* It is a specialty with them; and they are more than a match for any equal number of persons who have some regular business which occupies their time and thoughts. It can pay its men out of the public property. It makes the enemy's country support the war. If they dared they would seize the property upon this island and hold it by mere force. Such attempt was actually made last July. They had become disgusted with the slow gains of elections, and they threw themselves upon their intended plunder in the form of a mob. They were beaten off because they had nothing on their side but numbers, and on the other side stood the Government. The mob went too directly at their prey, and they came to grief.

On Tuesday next we must renew the struggle in another form, but with the same adversary and for the same prize. They want the City. Does any one doubt the intention of these men? Remember what occurred in July. Consider that these same persons, inspired with the same spirit, will come to the polls on Tuesday, and renew their struggle for the City; for the control of its finances; the making of all its contracts and gratuities; the custody of its property; the imposition of its taxes, and the administration of justice in its Courts. Take notice that all who were in the mobs of July will cast their votes in a solid body. They understand clearly what they want, and how to get it.

They have taken a man, having all of their worst qualities in a concentrated and exaggerated degree, and lacking nothing to distinguish him from his constituents but money, and they mean to seat this man, not merely by the side of Judge Bosworth, but actually in his place. If they can do this, they can elect whomsoever they choose for all time to come. The experiment of having a great city govern itself will have been tried, and it will have proven a very costly experiment.

Business men, upright and honorable citizens, were willing to *fight* this mob in July; will they make no resistance in November? It will be no child's play. A man having power enough to force his nomination upon a party claiming to have 25,000 majority, and when his whole history and character were known so thoroughly, is not easily beaten at the polls. It is nonsense to say that such a manager will have no control over voters. Shall the mob rule New-York or be ruled by New-York? The vote for McCunn will answer that question.

Is Drafting a Failure?

Those who oppose the draft as a means of raising soldiers have stated, with loud vociferation and frequent repetition, that it was a failure, that it furnished hardly any men, and increased largely the expense of raising those actually obtained. Gov. Seymour stated in the Albany Convention that it would not produce in the State of New-York 6,000 soldiers for the war; and it has been repeatedly said that every man furnished under it cost the Government a thousand dollars. Even the County Substitute and Relief Committee stated, in their report to the Board of Supervisors, that those raised in this county had cost about $1,000 a man, although they included in this, it is true, the expense of the Government in maintaining troops here while the draft was being made, as well as the expenditures of the county in consequence of the riot,—items which were no more fairly chargeable as an expense in connection with the draft, than they would have been as items of the expenses of the election of Gov. Seymour.

Now the recent letter of Provost-Marshal-Gen. Fry to Gov. Seymour shows, in the first place, that the draft has furnished in this State about 10,000 men, beside those who have paid commutation, and that the commutation money already paid in, in this State, is about $8,000,000, the exact figures being 21,050 men held to duty, of whom about half paid commutation.

And as to the expense, we find by the letter of Gen. Fry to Secretary Stanton, that the whole expenditure of the Provost-Marshal's bureau, including the enrollment, the draft and the arrest and return of about 20,000 deserters, was only $1,200,000 up to the middle of October. But if the proportion of $1,000 a man held good, the expense in this City and County alone would have been $3,182,000, and in the State over $21,000,000. We are inclined to think that a little further experience will convince our people, that as to the question of expense the drafting system is the cheapest.

It may be found necessary for Congress, when it meets, to make some modification of the provision which allows an exemption on the payment of $300. For if all the men who were held to military duty had gone to the war or furnished substitutes, our draft would not have compared so very unfavorably with other drafts or voluntary enlistments, as the facts are stated in the letter of the Provost-Marshal-General. He states that of the men examined about 40 per cent. have been held for duty, while in France (from 1831 to 1842) the proportion was only a little over 45 per cent.; and under the system of voluntary enlistment, where only men are examined who hope to pass, the rejections in Great Britain average 27 per cent. and in our army they were 76 per cent in 1862, and in the first half of the present year over 50 per cent.

These facts show that as we have more experience in raising armies by drafting, we can expect to see the objection to the system as unproductive also in great measure done away. They show, moreover, that our national health is not so much worse than that of other nations, as some croakers among us would make out.

Another noticeable fact brought out by these figures is, that the first ten Districts of the State furnish only about half as many men in proportion to the number drawn as the rest of the State. This is probably owing to the larger number of men in this City and Brooklyn who obtained exemptions by reason of alienage.

The Two Great Armies of the Nation.

The concentration of the military forces of both belligerents in the four great armies fronting each other in Virginia and in Southern Tennessee, narrows down the interest of the war to these two points. We who follow the changing fortunes of the war have no longer, as hitherto, to keep up with the operations of a dozen different armies, whose complex relations render it difficult to fix the general *status* of the great contest; all action and all interest centre in these "mighty opposites." It is true we have other operations on other theatres; but they are altogether subordinate. They are the episodes of the great drama. Fate lurks in the two menacing war-clouds that overhang Virginia and Tennessee.

This massing of our forces on the two decisive points adds an intensity to the interest of the war which it has never before had. There is, in fact, something sublime in the clean-cut definiteness which the struggle has assumed in these two mighty masses. The issue of the war is locked up in the fortune of these two forces. There is nothing else for either party to fall back upon—at least nothing organized, or in the field. If Gen. Grant shall be successful in annihilating the rebel force in his front, and Meade in routing Lee, the war is virtually ended. And on the other hand, we, also, have but these two armies to stand between us and unimaginable disasters.

The present position and prospects of these two grand armies are such as to be, on the whole, decidedly encouraging. The fact that Gen. Lee has been compelled to fall back rapidly south of the Rapidan after his late ostentatious advance, without having effected any other object than the destruction of a few miles of railroad, indicates a want of confidence in his capacity to cope with the army now under Gen. Meade. The fact that Lee repeatedly evaded a battle, though invited to it again and again, shows that he has now no such force as he had four months ago, when he attacked the Army of the Potomac in Pennsylvania, for he knows very well that Meade led no such host in October as he led in June and July last. Our army, too, has now established itself in an excellent position, where it menaces Lee's army and the rebel Capital; compels him to retain his forces in hand in Virginia, and forbids him sending them to the really most important field of action in the Southwest. We could greatly desire that the war-tried and glorious legions of the Potomac had a more active *role* assigned them than this. We could wish that they could assume the *initiative* in action, and not wait upon the pleasure and convenience of the rebels. But in either line of duty, they perform invaluable service to the country, and bear with tremendous weight upon the rebellion.

The army of Gen. Grant at Chattanooga not only holds its ground at that central citadel of the Southern territory, but seems of *late to be preparing to assume a vigorous* offensive. As we have indicated once or twice, its greatest peril and difficulty since the battle of Chickamauga has been the question of supplies, and its next greatest danger has been from a rebel assault from their position upon Lookout Mountain. But the gallant action of Hooker's corps in driving them from Bridgeport has greatly simplified this matter of supplies; and we are informed by telegraph that there will now be no further difficulty on that point. The capture of Lookout Mountain removes another great source of peril. The only danger now is from a rebel flanking movement on our left—from their attempt to get between the armies of Gens. Thomas and Burnside. But we entertain no doubt whatever that Gen. Grant has now provided amply against this contingency also. Having effected these ends, we shall soon expect the Grand Army of the Mississippi to assume the offensive, and proceed on its great campaign through Georgia.

We say, therefore, that the situation in both of our armies is cheerful, and foretokens continued successes. It only requires, now as ever, that the people of the North stand firmly by our gallant armies through every fortune.

The Chinese Civil War.

The Chinese war still rages, with little prospect of being terminated. Since the Imperialists began to employ American and European officers and mercenaries, the tide of fortune has been generally against the rebellious Taepings, and they have lost several important strongholds, among which are Ningpo, Quinsan, and Wokong—the last named, captured early in August by Maj. Gordon, occupies a commanding position on the Grand Canal, and enables its possessors to interrupt all communication between the rebel cities Loochow and Kangchow.

Despite the success of the Imperialists, however, it is evident that its continuance is by no means assured. Burgevine, who is himself a host, has recently gone over to the rebels with some three hundred Europeans, and has signalized his entrance into their service by sallying from Loochow, with thirty of his men, and carrying off an Imperialist steamer from under the very walls of Loonkiong, where there was an Anglo-Chinese garrison. This dashing act is regarded as a foretaste of the enterprise with which he will conduct the war, if the rebels are wise enough to let him follow the bent of his genius; and, it is apprehended that not only will the Taepings under his leadership, recover the places that have been taken from them, but that even Shanghai itself will be in danger, should the British authorities not act with becoming energy. The fears of the European residents at that port may have overestimated the importance of Burgevine's accession from the Imperialist side, yet if all the disasters anticipated from it should actually occur, who, save the British authorities themselves, will be responsible;—since it was by their intrigues and persecution that that daring and able chieftain has been driven to renounce the Imperialist service.

It is only, however, by adopting the policy *of their adversaries, and by investing Burgevine* with a power which will enable him to turn his talents and experience to full account, that the Taepings can look for victory. The Governor of Ningpo has two formidable bodies of auxiliaries, officered by Europeans, and armed and disciplined in the European manner, to oppose to their forces: a Franco-Chinese legion of 1,500, men commanded by M. d'Aiguebelle, formerly of the French navy; and an Anglo-Chinese legion of 1,000, under the command of Col. Cooke, the successor of the American Ward. But though these mercenaries may be deemed invincible by any troops armed and trained like the native Chinese, yet against soldiers officered and disciplined like themselves, they might prove less efficient than would be expected. The Franco-Chinese have rendered themselves odious to the inhabitants by the too free indulgence of their looting propensities; the Anglo-Chinese are in straits from want of proper supplies of ammunition; and both are distrusted and feared by the Imperialist Governor, who does not repose confidence in their officers, or suffer himself to be guided by them in the prosecution of the war.

Such drawbacks detract very materially from the value of these troops; and if the Taepings put trust in Burgevine, and invest him with adequate authority, he will not fail to profit by the disadvantages under which Cooke and d'Aiguebelle labor, and will perhaps realize the predictions of the alarmists at Shanghai.

From the present situation of affairs in China, it is indeed evident that a crisis is approaching, and that Admiral Kuper, the British Admiral, will not arrive there a moment too soon with his squadron of gunboats. Whether his operations in the rivers and creeks of the Celestial Empire will suffice to counterbalance the successes of Burgevine by land, is, of course, problematical. But on one point there can be no question. Whatever be the issue of the conflict now being waged in China, none can be so obtuse as not to perceive that it is the death struggle of a great nation, the prelude to the dissolution of an Empire which was civilized and powerful when the Greeks were naked savages, and the name of Rome was unknown.

THE OCCASION AND JUSTIFICATION OF SEVERE MEASURES.—A few weeks ago the rebels in the West inaugurated a new style of warfare, by burning the steamboats which had commenced commercial operations on the Mississippi River. In the course of about a fortnight, we chronicled the names of something like twenty river steamers, valued, with their cargoes, at over two millions of dollars, which were burned between St. Louis and Memphis—a good proportion of them at the St. Louis levee. As the rebels had failed to block the navigation of the river by fortifications, or to stop it by guerrillaism, they determined to try the plan of burning the boats which navigated it; and, it must be confessed, they bade fair to enjoy better suc*cess in this plan than in the previous ones.*

Gen. Schofield very promptly issued an order upon the subject, initiating measures for the prevention of steamboat incendiarism, or for the quick detection and execution of *those who might attempt it.* The order was extremely stringent in its provisions, and perfectly relentless in its treatment of the miscreants against whom it was directed; and we were greatly astonished that the Copperhead Press did not rail against the order, and malign its author. But, curious to say—not very curious, either—though the order has been issued for over twenty days, and though it was issued when the crime was at its height, there have been no conflagrations of steamboats on the Mississippi since its issuance—with the exception of one last week near Helena, Arkansas, where the rebels had probably not heard of Schofield's order. This rebel mode of warfare, which had suddenly attained such magnitude, terminated as suddenly.

This was one of the cases in which the most extreme measure against rebels was justifiable; and we think that if Gen. Schofield will issue and carry into effect as stringent an order against rebel house-burners in Missouri, as he did against rebel steamboat-burners, he will be able to terminate the former crime as quickly as he has terminated the other. In all such cases, relentless severity is the highest humanity.

Note from Mayor Opdyke.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to the following item in the New-York *Leader* of to-day:

INTERCEPTED ELECTION TELEGRAMS.—To E. M. Stanton, Washington, from George Opdyke. "Distinctly indicate counties for furloughed soldiers." Answer.—From E. M. Stanton: "List sent on by mail to State Committee yesterday."

This statement from beginning to end is an unmitigated falsehood. GEORGE OPDYKE.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 31.

PRIZES.

We have a very valuable list of all prizes taken since the commencement of the war, with the names of the captors, prepared by Joshua B. Devery & Co., of Philadelphia:

Name of Prize.	Name of Captor.
Hallie Jackson and C. E. Baker	Union.
President and Eugenie	Owasco.
Grace E. Baker and Annie Sophia	R. R. Cuyler.
Annie Bell and W. Mallory	Powhatan.
Annie, Charlotte, E. C. Fries and Victoria	Kanawha.
Magnolia	Brooklyn, South Carolina, Itasca, Mercedita and Huntsville.
Rose, Octavia, Victoria and Ida	Mercedita.
W. C. Bee, Lavinia and E. O. Holmes	Santiago De Cuba.
Newcastle and Swan	Bainbridge.
Emma and Adeline	Connecticut.
Leon	Kingfisher.
Olive	Kingfisher and E. Allen.
Margaret	Sciota.
Isabel and W. E. King	Montgomery.
Specie and Mabie	Dale.
Princeton	Susquehanna.
Harriet Ryan and Ocean Wave	Pawnee.
Guide	Huron.
Mabel	St. Lawrence.
Gen. Parkhill	Niagara.
Cora, Sarah, Salvor and Dixie	Keystone State.
Wave	G. W. Blunt.
Slaver (name unknown)	Amanda.
British Queen	Mount Vernon.
Henry Middleton	Vandalia.
Venus and R. O. Bryan	Rhode Island.
E. Smith and M. Travers	Sohio.
Joanna Ward	Harriet Lane.
Uncle Moses	Tahoma.
Havelock and Intended	Jamestown.
Lizzie Weston	Mason.
Soledad Cos	*Sam Houston.*
Neily	Alabama.
Defiance	Brazileira.
Garonne	Santee.
Meteor	Brooklyn and St. Louis.
Union and Coralia	J. L. Chambers.
Swan	Bainbridge and Amanda.
Lodona	Unadilla.
Julia	Cambridge.
Amy Warwick and Fair Wind	Quaker City.
Aquilla	Huron and Augusta.
New Eagle and Sarah	M. Vassar and Sea Foam.
Amelia	Wabash, Vandalia, Flag and Union.
Curlew, Franklin and Olive Branch	Sumter and Ethan Allen.
Sarah	James Adger, Norwich, Seneca, Shepherd Knapp and Rescue.
Edward Bane, Spark, Falcon, Magnolia and Soledad Cos	South Carolina.
Louisa, and 1,380 bags rice	Albatross.
Reliance and Agnes	Huntsville and Magnolia.
Maj. Barbour	Kittatinny and De Soto.
Catalina	Keystone State & Alabama.
Active	Flambeau.
Albion	Roanoke.
Albion	Seminole.
Gipsey	Wissahickon.
Cambria	Augusta and Huron.
Pioneer	Portsmouth.
Ice Cream Star	Albatross and Norwich.
Tocsor	Mohawk.
Artel	Gemsbok.
Dwight and Express	New-London, R. R. Cuyler and Massachusetts.
Advocate and Osceola	New-London, R. R. Cuyler and Massachusetts.
Tubal Cain	Octorara.
Aurelia	Arizona.
Lavalla	Huntsville.
Rosanna	Montgomery; Monticello; Mahaska.
Magnolia	Hatteras.

A STORY.

In diplomatic society here, the pleasant story is told, that Admiral Lisovsky, in command of a Russian frigate on a passage from China home, ran into Rio Janeiro to make repairs. The Brazilian Government tendered the admiral all needed facilities, even to gangs of common laborers. These went upon the frigate's decks in chains. They were African slaves. So soon as the Russian sailors comprehended the horrid fact, they unanimously struck the fetters off the black men and liberated them. The Brazilian Government complained to the Legation of Russia, [illegible] upon Admiral Lisovsky for an explanation. The brave sailor made answer that "It would be utterly impossible for him to restrain his crew from breaking the chains of slaves whenever and wherever they came upon his decks."

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 31.

GEN. HAYS ORDERED TO NEW-YORK.

Gen. Hays has been relieved from Court-Martial service and ordered to New-York, where he will perform the duties of Assistant Provost-Marshal, General Superintendent of the Volunteer Recruiting Service, and Chief Mustering and Disbursing Officer for the first ten Districts of New-York, including New-York City.

FURLOUGHS TO SICK SOLDIERS.

At the suggestion of numerous medical officers attached to the hospitals in this city, a large number of sick and wounded soldiers have been and are being furloughed for a short time, in order that they may be sent to their homes in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, New-York, Michigan and other States.

THE ILLNESS OF SECRETARY SEWARD'S SON.

Secretary Seward has left here for Auburn, New-York, accompanied by his family physician, to attend Col. Seward, who is lying very ill with typhoid fever.

DESERTERS SENT TO THEIR REGIMENTS.

One hundred and forty deserters were sent to the Army of the Potomac this morning.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Death of Lord Lyndhurst—Americans in Elevated Positions—An Attorney-General's Speech—The Iron-Clads—Chances of Intervention—French Empress and Iron-Clads in a Storm—The Queen at Aberdeen—Mr. Beecher at Exeter Hall—English Uproar—Cotton Loan and Prospects.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 17, 1863.

Lord Lyndhurst is dead, at the age of 91 years. It is wonderful how these hard-working Englishmen live. Here is Brougham past 80, presiding over the deliberations of the Social Science Congress, and storming away against the war in America, as vigorous in intellect as when he defended Queen Caroline before the House of Lords, when Lyndhurst was the prosecutor for the crown. The daily lists of deaths in the newspapers are curiosities of human longevity, from the number of persons who die between 70 and 100.

Lord Lyndhurst is not the only American who has risen to high position in England. We have had an example of such elevation during the present week. Two adventurous Americans have soared above the common level of humanity, and looked down upon the great metropolis from such a height that St. Paul's and the Houses of Parliament looked like children's toys. In short, and not to put too fine a point upon it, Hon. R. J. Walker and Frank Meller, Esq., went up in a balloon, and appear to have had an uncommon good time of it. The air was clear, for a wonder, and their view of London and this part of England was magnificent. As Mr. Walker is understood to have visited England in some official capacity, it was not a bad idea to make this aerial reconnoissance.

Sir Roundell Palmer, Lord Palmerston's Attorney-General, and author of a "Book of Praise," has just made a long, and, I must say, dull speech, in vindication of the Government and people of England, in regard to America. The Government, he contends, has been perfectly fair and neutral, and has done its duty in the best possible manner. The acknowledgment of the South as belligerents was necessary, to enable the North to carry out the blockade, and search and capture British vessels that were carrying contraband. It was only the recognition of a state of war as an existing fact. It is true that a majority of the upper classes in England sympathized with the South. It was quite natural they should do so, and there was no law against it. Englishmen always would sympathize with any people fighting against odds for freedom and independence. It was no proof of a lack of friendship for the North, that men wished success to the South. Many honestly believed that the independence of the Confederacy was the best thing that could happen for the Free States. It might also be the best for the negroes. Formerly they had to run to Canada before they were free, hereafter they would only have to run to the Free States.

Out of this talk, one thing is clearly apparent. It is that England has a healthy dread of war with America. English statesmen are getting [illegible]. Consequently, Mr. Laird's iron-clads are now, it is said, under charge of [illegible], and there is no fear of their leaving the Mersey until another effort has been made to hold them by law, or to make a law that will hold them. The shipping interest in England has been wonderfully promoted by the *Alabama* and *Florida*, but a war with America would utterly destroy this very interest; and even Mr. Laird would suffer too much to wish such a catastrophe. There is, therefore, no doubt that America has the whip-row of England in this matter. The cotton interest must bear it. It is bad not to have the cotton, but the destruction of all commerce and manufactures would be infinitely worse. These would be prostrated, and with them the national finances and credit, by a war with America, and this is now perfectly understood by Government and people. There will be no war with England, unless she is compelled to engage in one by some Power which she fears more than America, if that be possible. There is no Power but France that can compel England even to risk a war with America.

As to France, there are no present signs of hasty movement. There seems now little doubt that the new Emperor, as he has been formally elected, will go to Mexico in February or March. The presence of the new Emperor, it is thought, will be better than an army of 50,000 men. All these matters will be pushed forward with the obstinacy of Napoleon and of France—of the man who is not accustomed to abandon his projects, and of the nation that overcame that same invincible obstacle in Algeria. But must this of necessity lead to war between France and America? If the Monroe Doctrine be adhered to, yes; if it be abandoned, no. Napoleon has no occasion to become the ally of the South, unless threatened with war by the North. If so threatened on account of the occupation of Mexico and establishment of a monarchy there, he will naturally seek to strengthen himself by an alliance with any Power or any parties, that will aid him in carrying out his plans of empire and aggrandizement.

The whole game, therefore, is in the hands of the Federal Government. England is so completely in its power, both in regard to Canada and [illegible], that [illegible] danger of any trouble with her. [illegible] France, it is a matter of diplomacy, perhaps a question of time. It may be twenty years before a Mexican Empire could [illegible], and before that time there may be many revolutions. He would be a bold man who would answer for forty years to come [illegible] Empire in Europe. If the Federal Government is content to wait and bide its time, there is nothing to apprehend from European interference.

A fleet of French iron-clads went out of Cherbourg the other day in a gale. There were some naval commissioners on board to see how they would behave in rough weather. It appears that they [illegible] enough of it. One of the new frigates, *La Normandie*, rolled so fearfully that it was feared she would founder. The commissioners were terribly seasick. The ships of the line were reported to have behaved better. The English are, of course, delighted, but I believe their own iron-clads are not much better. It is questionable whether either Government would

[illegible] across the Atlantic. If the Emperor should decide on such a measure [illegible] and send the Empress of Austria [illegible] to be a capitalist [illegible] on the other day in the [illegible] gale, and [illegible], but put on [illegible] her countenance, and [illegible] the deck in the height of the tempest, while her [illegible] were rolling in their berths in agonies of fear [illegible].

The Queen of England has attended the unveiling of a statue of the late Prince Consort at Aberdeen. She replied to a sympathizing address, but made the Provost happy by conferring upon him the honor of knighthood. The Scotchman got down on his marrow-bones, and rose up Sir George Alexander, while his wife, without the trouble of kneeling, became a lady. "Dad, are we all captains now?" asked the boy after the militia election. "No, you little fool, only your dad and I," was the fond mother's answer. It is the same, I suppose, with Lady Alexander of Aberdeen.

The Rev. H. W. Beecher has given an address at Edinburgh, in which he said his [illegible] to Lord Brougham, and next Tuesday night he is to speak in Exeter Hall, in London. The Times has given him the advantage of a first-rate notice in a leading article. There is no doubt that the hall will be filled; it would be if it held ten times its actual capacity. That there will be perfect quiet and good order is too much to hope. I expect a noisy time.

But noisy times are not uncommon here. Sir Robert Peel had one the other day at the Tamworth election, which, being Secretary for Ireland, he appears to have mistaken for Donnybrook Fair. When he saw an opponent's head he hit it. But other places than elections are apt to be a little noisy in this country. A Church Congress in session in Manchester, which opens each day with prayers, grows so noisy directly afterward, with the cheers, counter cheers and hisses of High and Low Churchmen, Puseyites and Evangelicals, that Bishops, Archdeacons and even Canons are inaudible.

The Cotton loan refuses to go up as long as Charleston is besieged and Rosecrans is safe at Chattanooga. English sympathizers used to hope in Vallandigham, but they have pretty much lost confidence in the Northern Democracy. It is too apparent that the Union cause triumphs over all opposition. Seymour is broken down—the draft was carried out—the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended. It was believed that the war must stop for want of men. Now it is seen that the Government, sustained by the popular voice and will, can take, if necessary, every man it requires. A conscription is as superior in efficiency to volunteering as a regular tax for revenue is to voluntary contributions. It is not the first time I have expressed the opinion, that the full power of the Government must be exercised in the North before it could ever be established in the South.

With all the power it can ask—with no effective opposition—with unlimited means at its disposal, what can hinder the successful prosecution of the war? The dread of foreign intervention is past. It can only be brought about by some gross blunder of diplomacy, which there is no reason to apprehend. The best opinion in Europe is, that although the war may be protracted for years, its termination rests with the North. The weakest must go to the wall if the strongest persevere in pushing them to that extremity. It is only a question of time and cost.

MONADNOCK.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

Farewell Address of Gen. Forey—The Ultimate Policy of Napoleon Foreshadowed.

We have received a copy of the Vera Cruz *Del Comercio* of the 17th of October, from which we translate the following important address of Gen. Forey:

PROCLAMATION OF MARSHAL FOREY.

Mexicans: I have terminated the great mission which the French Emperor intrusted to me; and I am now about to leave for France.

I can assure you that no alteration has been made in the policy of the French Emperor to this day.

In departing from you, I leave you with a General in whom you may have full confidence.

To form a new Constitution, that all might be happy under it, was the object of the mission; but the Emperor's intentions were not fully realized, because they are not sufficiently known.

In leaving Mexico, I hope my departure will be the means of opening the eyes of the blind (or refractory) among you, and that the false patriots in your midst will be discovered in the ruin they seek for their country. Then the true Mexican will find out there are but few false Mexicans; and that there are not many who treat with contemptor disregard the existing Government. Then the true Mexican will be astonished to see the little number of mock patriots, and their proximity to the ruin in which they are rapidly falling.

Be assured that God, whose Providence protects the French arms, will not allow the fratricide of the nation.

Adieu, Mexicans! I leave with full confidence in the welfare of your country. You may be proud, and you may thank Providence that your happiness has been consigned to the French Emperor. In leaving, I can say you will not regret placing your happiness in his hands. FOREY.

Mexico, Sept. 30, 1863.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Volunteering—Gen. Price's Army Breaking Up—Position of the Rebel Forces.

Cairo, Ill., Saturday, Oct. 31.

Advices from Little Rock of the 19th inst. state that volunteering for the Union army continues to be very successful.

The military organizations in the Northwest part already number 2,000 volunteers.

Capt. Ryan, of Gen. Steele's Staff, is appointed Superintendent for organizing loyal troops for the defence of the State.

Efforts are being made by the Union men of Arkansas to have Mr. Rogers, of Pine Bluff, appointed Military Governor of the State. Petitions have been forwarded to Washington asking for this appointment.

Dobbins, a notorious guerrilla, was surprised last week at Tulip, and $22,000 in Confederate notes were captured.

Deserters from the army of Gen. Price are daily arriving at Little Rock and Pine Bluff, and taking the oath of allegiance.

At last accounts more than half of Gen. Price's army had deserted.

Gen. Marmaduke, at last accounts, was at Arkadelphia with the cavalry of Gen. Holmes' command.

The Arkadelphia rebels have removed their machine shops to Marshall, Texas.

The Post-office is reëstablished at Little Rock.

A party of guerrillas, under Campbell, entered Charleston, Mo., last night, robbing the stores and citizens. They took Col. Deal prisoner, who shot two of the party. Campbell was captured and brought here in irons.

The prohibition on private shipments to points below here have been removed, provided the freight is shipped by boats coming from St. Louis.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Capture of Sixty Rebels—Gen. Mitchell—The Weather.

Nashville, Tenn., Friday, Oct. 30.

Sixty rebels, including nine officers, captured by Major Fitzgibbon near Columbia, arrived here to-night.

[illegible] relieved of his command [illegible] own request, on account of ill health.

It has been raining heavily here all day.

The river is rising.

Arrest of the Editor of the St. Joseph Tribune.

St. Joseph, Mo., Friday, Oct. 30.

D. K. Abell, editor of the *Tribune*, was arrested to-day and sent to St. Louis.

It is supposed that he was arrested in consequence of articles published in the *Tribune*, in violation of that part of military order No. 96 which relates to the utterance or publishing of any words calculated to produce disaffection or insubordination in the ranks of the militia, or bring into contempt the military authority of the Government.

The articles published by the *Tribune* were derogatory of the independent militia.

Iron Pavements and Steam Carriages.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. Bristed wrongly assumes that the system I advocate would drive off horses by slipperiness or other annoyances. I am confident that, even on pavements and roads as they are, steam can underwork horses, and therefore will supersede them; and, so far as my own wishes are concerned, I would prefer steam on account of cleanliness, even if it cost much more than horses. But, as I do not expect others, who have not fully contemplated the advantages, to appreciate them in advance, I deem it impolitic to propose, in the progress from the system that is incompatible with cleanliness to that which cannot make dirt, any step which will not be advantageous even to horses; a system that will not prove the most advantageous, even if steam-carriages disappoint the expectations of the best engineers, and completely fulfil the expectations of men who have never studied them, and presume them to be impracticable because they have not come into extensive use, after many trials that were declared successful in a mechanical sense.

Iron pavements, perfectly level for wheels, and indented to give a surer foothold than any pavement of hard stone, have been tried, and are the best and cheapest for horses, and as good as any for wheels, and are objectionable only on account of cleanliness. I deny the need of indentations except on grades; but if trial of a sample proves that I am wrong, it will not in the least affect steam locomotion, but only render it more difficult to sweep away the dirt dropped by horses, which is a third of the dirt from the good stone pavements.

I dislike to incur criticism for unconsidered ideas, but I feel constrained in this case to say that the old system of horse-shoeing seems to me of questionable fitness for roads of any kind. Three-fourths of the wear of macadam roads under four-horse coaches, and seven-eighths of the wear of pavements under cabs, is by the feet, and there is a noise which might be lessened. A horse without hind shoes, as Mr. Bristed states, does not slip so much as if shod. I think his noise is less, in about the proportion of that of a wooden mallet compared with that of a hammer. Besides, horses are lamed by running on hard roads. An analogous effect is caused by rigidity in railways, and is mitigated by cushioning with wood or rubber. I think the ingenuity that has mitigated this evil on railways would, if called upon, enable horses to run safely on smooth iron floors. Before we spend more money, on the presumption that improvements are ended, let us try an unshod horse on smooth iron, and if he runs safely, then let us try to improve shoes. Railway practice gives some hints. Mr. Grigg, of the Boston and Providence Railway, has increased the durability of his tires by interposing an inch of wood between them and the wheels. Mr. Davis has increased the durability of rails by half-an-inch of India rubber under their chairs. Mr. Bridges Adams, of London, has more than doubled the durability of locomotive tires by putting under them a hoop of steel, with a hollow in the rim, and a corresponding prominence in the tire, to give elastic action; *he calls it a horse-foot tire*—it imitates the inter-osseous substance which cushions the joints of animals. Now when we take horses from natural ground and put them on hard roads, perhaps we ought to give them shoes to compensate for the natural cusion of which we deprive them. So if we put them on smooth roads we should give them shoes at least as adhesive as their unshod feet. I believe that an anti-slipping shoe for iron paving is a less difficult problem than one for stone; and that one may be made at a cost that is small compared with the saving of power and carriage wear which would result from iron paving.

These expedients are for the transition state, and for the few who will continue to use horses as expensive luxuries, and evidences that they are of the equestrian order; such is my belief; but as I have to consider what others believe, in order to persuade them to test the views I advocate, I endeavor to show that there is no very expensive difficulty in working horses on smooth iron. And it is also politic to show that there is another resort, in roughening the pavement, if these expedients fail. So much about tubs to the whale.

Mr. Bristed is mistaken in assuming that no one has made a steam carriage that can work efficiently and cheaply on ordinary roads. Steam traction engines now work in England on the poorest roads, and on natural ground, at from half to a third of the cost of horses; and in 1831 steam carriages carried passengers at half the fares of horse coaches, with profit; and Gurney gave an estimate to a Committee of the Commons, showing that, so far as the power was concerned—separate from other expenses—it would be a fifth of the cost of horse-power; and the general expectation of the advocates of steam was, that it would work at double the speed and half the cost of horses.

These claims are deemed disproved by the fact that steam has not come into use. It is assumed that if steam can work cheaper than horses, merchants would introduce it; but what can they make by introducing it, even if it can work at a fifth of the cost, as Gurney believed?

If one establishes any steam carriage against opposition, at much cost, for experimental trials, he will have to build as cheaply as others who have incurred no such expense, unless he has a patented feature of considerable efficacy. All that the patent laws have done for this invention has been to induce inventors and their backers to build experimental carriages, which have run at thirty miles an hour, and at much less than the cost of horses; but they did not attract the capital, without which they could not overcome the opposition and come into practical use, simply because the plans competed against each other, and there was no patent for the whole invention.

We can run cabs, small wagons, omnibuses and all kinds of vehicles up to engines to haul thirty tons, cheaper than they can be worked by horses, and can go over rifts, roads and natural ground; and there will be no need of transshipment. Boydell's traction engine drew a siege gun across a marsh where horses could not go alone. There will be no break of guage. The mixed system of street rails and pavements is the break-guage system. We can go from any house in the city to any house in the country that is accessible to a common vehicle. To do this we must make the engines stouter than we would make them for good roads; and this will increase their weight, but not much increase their cost or the cost of working. When we are on a good macadam road we can run at thirty miles an hour; on a gravel road I have run my unfinished carriage at over twenty miles an hour; on dirt and greensward we can run at six miles an hour; and we can get through some difficulties that would stop horses, and, on the whole, shall as seldom be stuck fast as horses are.

Mr. Bristed regrets that we have not cabs. I should like to build a steam cab, and set it to work. A hack to carry six might be better, and would cost little more; but either would be convenient to introduce steam. It will, I think, prove that even on the smallest scale we can underwork horses. If any doubt this, they will at least admit that a trial that proves exactly the cost will be useful, though it proves that machinery must be ten, twenty or thirty per cent. cheaper before we can compete with one-horse vehicles. I estimate that we can run a steam hack twenty miles per day for $40 per year less than we can run a good single horse and vehicle the same distance; and if we run more or less than the distance most favorable to the horse, the advantage to the steamer will be greater. It may be a tolerable index of cost to state that a first-rate locomotive can average 50,000 miles a year for ten years, costing 5 cents per mile for repairs, 2 cents per mile for renewal fund, 1½ cents for interest, 5 cents for coal or ten cents for wood, and about 5 cents for oil, wages and other expenses—a total of 17½ to 22½ cents per mile; and this engine will draw a train which resists with a force of 3,000 pounds at a speed of thirty miles an hour; whereas four horses drew a coach which resists with a force of 130 pounds, at an average of eight miles per hour, at a cost of 20 cents per mile for the horses, without driver's wages. This is English practice; we work at less cost in money, but we pay in time; we go at six miles an hour, waste two and a half minutes per mile for each passenger, equal to thirty minutes for the passenger, which is worth more than the money saved by omnibus coaching.

Mr. Bristed also wants cabs, besides *omnibuses*, —which he thinks will be less than I suppose—we are to have for all the figures he imagines. The cost of carrying a passenger, interest not included, is 2 cents on the Sixth-avenue Railway, 2.37 cents on the Eighth-avenue, and 3.23 cents on the Third-avenue. It is within the estimates of the English as well as mine, that steamers can work profitably at 5 cents per passenger on the New-York lines, as they are now paved, and without crowding, as the cars do, but giving every passenger a seat; but if we compute the interest on horses, cars and buildings, not to mention the value of rails, and not allow the cars to carry more than they can seat, I think we shall find their expenses more than five cents per passenger,—that is, they can't earn their expenses at 5 cent fare. *But take clean iron floors* whose traction is 6 lbs. per ton, or even a Neapolitan pavement, whose traction is 12½ lbs., and compare it with the traction on street rails, with their usual dirt, which Easton, in his work on *Street Railways* estimates at 18½ lbs. per ton, and we shall have a still better case.

When the Harlem Railway laid the first street line, it was in competition with a cobble pavement. It then showed a great advantage, but on the best stone pavement, and even on the Russ, the street rail is not worth the cost of maintenance, and is of no use but to get a monopoly of passenger traffic, out of which money will be made by crowding passengers like calves in a cart. The street railway has lately been tried in London by Mr. Train, and condemned as a bad mode of transportation, and a nuisance to common vehicles; and a careful inquiry into the paving systems now in use, not to mention the improvements I have urged, will show that the system is essentially weak, and will fall before good practice. Therefore, besides getting cleanliness, we may get rid of irresponsible monopolies, if we will introduce pavements like the new sidewalks—or, still cleanlier and cheaper, iron floors.

Mr. Bristed, in some cases, construes my *general* statements in a *universal* sense, and adduces *particular* instances to refute them; for example, he suggests that denizens of Mackerelville will throw slops and dead cats into the gutter, in spite of Boone; therefore I am wrong in ascribing all the dirt in streets to horses. But let them throw slops on the sidewalk; their neighbors will soon correct them. So when there are sewers and clean pavements, if a few extreme savages throw filth, their neighbors will contrive to relieve themselves of the nuisance; and in time the evil will become so small, even in the poorest streets, that we may fairly omit to speak of it. In respect to the Neapolitan pavement, we do not differ so much as his vivid description led me to suppose. He considers it about as bad as the Broadway pavement as to slipping. This is about my view of it. I think, however, that its general flatness prevents the slipping of an inch or two at almost every step, which, though not dangerous, is fatiguing to horses. As to the *damage*, we still differ. I hold it to be too small to neutralize the advantages of a good wheel track. Take the new large-block sidewalks as a fair sample of the pavements of Naples, when new—the same kind of roughness—intolerable for men, and I think unnecessary for horses. Such a pavement, when worn smooth, will have a traction of 12½ pounds per ton, whereas the Piccadilly pavement, much like that at Bowling Green, has a traction of 31 pounds—a difference that pays well for the damage from slipping.

As to cruelty to animals—which we should consider—were I a horse in the omnibus service, I should wish to be killed as soon as possible. A horse that serves a country gentleman or a humane farmer is well rewarded; but if an omnibus horse could understand our discussion, I think he would prefer me as his practical friend, however he might appreciate Mr. Bristed's sympathy.

As to danger, all the evidence before Parliamentary Committees—and there was much of it—was that steamers are much safer than horses. There were many carriages whose aggregate mileage must have been more than thirty thousand—enough to settle the question. All I should feel concerned about is the sobriety of the drivers; in case of drunkenness, the intelligence of the horse would be a great protection. As to loose screws, the inspectors at the stations could look out for them; and we can stop quickly, either by reversing, or by shutting off steam, or by spring brakes.

Mr. Bristed would like to see a trial of macadamizing, which has never had a fair chance here. In 1853, Mr. Johnston, a London pavior, before a Committee of the Lords, gave the following evidence as to cost:

	£	s.	d.
For macadamizing, first cost per yard	0	7	6
For 10 years, two coatings, at 1s. 9d. per yard	1	15	0
For cleaning, at 10s. per yard	0	5	4
Per yard for 10 years	£2	10	10
For paving, very best, first cost per yard	0	13	0
Ten years' repair, at 4d. per yard	0	3	4
Ten years' cleaning, at 3d. per yard	0	3	0
	£0	19	10
Deduct value of old stone	0	3	0
Net cost per yard in 10 years	£0	16	10

Twenty years ago a contractor testified before the Health of Towns Commission that the street sweepings from wood pavements were wholly manure; from stone paving, one-third; and from macadam roads, one-sixth manure. Hence the detritus from macadam is four times more than from stone paving. Parnell (on Roads) says that Blackfriars Bridge cost for repairs £1,000 per year when macadamized, and £200 when paved. Thus the expense and the dirt must be greatest with macadam; if we sprinkle, that will cost considerable; but in a community that is not governed by the gentry macadam roads will be neither sprinkled nor swept, but will be dusty and muddy, and either dust or mud increases the resistance; whereas a paved road in the country is kept clean by wind and rain.

English wooden roads—still better, those of the wood surface on Telford's foundation—are, when swept and sprinkled, very pleasant to ride on; but the most delightful roads yet made are the stone tracks near Parma and Milan. Still better would be tracks of iron, such as we see on the outer curves of street railways. If, instead of the abominable rails, they would lay these iron tracks, they would run with less than half the power; but they would not then monopolize the track and the traffic. Better than all would be an iron floor.

He insists that steamers will make dirt, that "they consume grease, oil and coal, and emit smoke and ashes," etc. If the street railway companies bribe the way for steam, I think these objections may hold; but if a liberal association patronizes steam carriages, it may require that they shall use coke of the best quality, which makes no smoke, and has but 1 per cent. ashes; and that none of this ashes shall be blown out; and that the oil shall be inodorous, and not be dropped; and that they and their men shall be cleanly. And he asks whether iron or stone is easiest to keep clean; iron, by all odds, where much traffic goes over it.

As Mr. Bristed intimates that he may not write further on this subject, I will take the occasion to express a hope that the interest he has manifested in this correspondence, and in a pamphlet entitled, *A Few Words of Warning to New-Yorkers, on the Consequences of a Railroad in Fifth-avenue*, will induce him to use his influence to unite civilized friends of the City into a body to nominate candidates for City affairs. He represents two important classes, the men of talent and the men of wealth; and he seems to have leisure and inclination to serve the City, and I hope that misapplied modesty will not restrain him.

J. K. FISHER, No. 30 Broadway.

Wreck of the British Bark Cypress.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having arrived this day from Cuba, I desire, through your columns, on behalf of myself, the officers and crew, and all others concerned in the bark *Cypress*, of Liverpool, to kindly thank Capt. J. M. B. Clitz, of the United States war-sloop *Juniata*, for trying to deliver us from our troubles while we lay aground between Diamond Point and Mucaras Reef. On Monday, 5th October, whilst heaving cargo overboard to lighten the ship, Capt. Clitz saw us, and ordered his pilot to bear down. He sent his second mate and boatswain on board, wishing to know what he could do for us. I said all he could do was to take us off the reef. They said, go on heaving out your cargo, and we will put our 10-inch rope on board and take you off by the time the tide makes, and within half an hour of high water. With all their exertions their rope broke, and as the tide is very irregular in the Bahia Channel, and they could not see that it had left the vessel, they continued their exertions till 9 P. M., having by that time broken their hawser three times, lost an anchor stock over the brow of the reef, and broken the panels of their capstan. Finding himself in a crippled condition, Capt. Clitz came on board, and, sincerely sympathized with us, and said if he would he would stay till midnight and give us another trial, but his captain being in the state it was, he could not stay any longer. We do hereby sincerely tender our thanks to his officers and crew, who exerted themselves to a man, under a burning sun, from 7 o'clock A. M. till nearly 9 P. M., in the kind of work that only generous hearts can ever consider themselves paid for.

HUGH KELLY, late Master of bark *Cypress*, of Liverpool.

New-York, Oct. 31, 1863.

It is seldom indeed that an invention of any description, in any age of the world, has stood the test of time and competition against a host of formidable rivals with such unqualified triumph as has been reached by the celebrated Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. The card published by this firm to-day in our paper is a record of victories that may well make them proud, and the tens of thousands who are using them, happy in the consciousness that in selecting this instrument in preference to all others, they are universally sustained by the best judges in the land. Almost any machine would receive an award of some kind by being generally exhibited wherever competition is invited; but this machine has carried off the palm, not only by the receipt of one, but more generally of *three first premiums*, in a dozen States of the Union, in a single season. The *Grover & Baker Machine obtained the highest premiums for the best family sewing machines, the best manufacturing machines, and the best machine work, this year, in the State Fairs of New-York*, Vermont, Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Ohio; also, at the Fairs held in Chittenden County, Vermont, Champlain Valley, Vermont, Hampden County, Massachusetts, and in Franklin, Queens, Washington and Saratoga Counties, New-York. In other words, the Grover & Baker Machine has taken the first premium wherever it has been exhibited, without a single exception.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and strictly with the Trade.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Premium Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

Night Blooming Cereus.

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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER. Sold by Druggists generally.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

New Paris Fancy Goods. No. 500 BROADWAY. Just received per steamers *Scotia* and *Olympus*, an exquisite selection of Paris Vases, Jewel Boxes, Card Receivers, Flower Stands, &c. &c. HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., Importers, No. 500 Broadway, Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

French China. Dinner Sets, richly decorated or plain. Tea Sets, richly decorated or plain. Toilet Sets, richly decorated or plain. Fancy Articles, &c. &c. &c. HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., Importers, No. 500 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Sewing-machines to Rent. And for Sale—New. V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens. FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. Store and Factory No. 163 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Madame Natalie Tilman, No. 148 East 9th-st., adjoining A. T. Stewart & Co., has opened at her new establishment a beautiful assortment of Head-dresses. Also, Fall and Winter Bonnets.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place (ground floor), N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only firms of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the Inventor.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

DIED.

Bennett.—On Friday, Oct. 23, on board steamship *George Washington*, on the voyage hither from New-Orleans, and buried at sea, John Bennett, private in Co. A, 173d regiment New-York Volunteers.

Brooklyn and Westchester papers please copy.

Chadbourne.—In Apalachin, Kansas, on Saturday, Oct. 24, after a brief illness, Moses S. Chadbourne, of New-York, late merchant of Mobile, Ala., in the 41st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

Crawford.—At the residence of Col. Noble, East Bridgeport, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 29, of a wound received in the battle of Gettysburgh, First Lieut. Richard Ross Crawford, 7th U. S. Regular Infantry, son of Richard R. Crawford, Esq., of Georgetown, D. C., and grandson of the late Wm. H. Jones, of New-Haven, aged 22 years.

New-Haven papers please copy.

Campbell.—In Hackensack, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 31, John A. Campbell, in the 28th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and members of Knickerbocker Lodge, I. O. of O. F., No. 28, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Second Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, in Hackensack, on Tuesday, Nov. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave from foot of Chambers-st., New-York, at 8¾ and 11¾ A. M., and returning, leave Hackensack at 4:40 P. M.

De Voe.—On Thursday, Oct. 29, Giles H. De Voe, in the 37th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Union Home School, 57th-st., near 6th-av., on Sunday, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely.

California papers please copy.

Dow.—In Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday morning, Oct. 31, Lennie E. Dow, eldest daughter of E. Dean and Susannah L. Dow, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, on Monday, Nov. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Savage.—On Friday, Oct. 30, George W., only son of Andrew D. and Louisa Savage, aged 23 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 2, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 231 West 15th-st.

Suydam.—On Saturday evening, Oct. 31, Lambert Suydam, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Nov. 3, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 130 Waverley-place, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 565.—Oct. 31, 1863.

33, 29, 25, 64, 51, 73, 41, 53, 40, 75, 35, 11, 68.

Kentucky, Class 566.—Oct. 31, 1863.

4, 41, 60, 34, 26, 68, 13, 1, 64, 40, 42, 2, 52, 31.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Forty, forty-five, fifty, sixty, seventy-five, eighty-five, one hundred, two and three hundred dollars each, some with diamonds on the outside. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

SILVER WATCHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS—FIFTEEN, EIGHTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-FIVE, FORTY-FIVE, FIFTY TO SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS EACH. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

DIAMOND RINGS—TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY, thirty-five, forty, fifty, sixty-five, seventy-five, eighty-five, one hundred, two, three, four, five, six and seven hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

From the army hospital—the bloody battle-field—the mansion of the rich and humble abode of the poor—from the office and the sacred desk—from the mountain top, distant valleys and far-off islands of the ocean—from every nook and corner of the civilized world—is pouring in the evidence of the astonishing effects of DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS. Thousands upon thousands of letters like the following may be seen at our office.

Reedsburg, Wis., Sept. 15, 1863.

* * * I have been in the army hospital fourteen months—speechless and nearly dead. At Alton, Ill., *they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters.* * * * Three bottles restored my speech and cured me. * * *

C. H. FLAUTE.

South Warsaw, Ohio, July 24, 1863.

* * * One young man, who had been sick and not out of the house for two years with Scrofula and Erysipelas, after paying the doctors over $150 without benefit, has been cured by one bottle of your Bitters. * * *

EDWARD WOUNALL.

The following is from the Manager of the Union Home School for the Children of Volunteers:

Havemeyer Mansion, 57th-st., New-York, Aug. 2, 1863.

Dr. Drake: Your wonderful Plantation Bitters have been given to some of our little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs with most happy effect. One little girl, in particular, with pains in the head, loss of appetite, and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. We commenced with but a teaspoonful of Bitters a day. Her appetite increased; strength and health followed. * * *

Respectfully, MRS. O. M. DEVOE.

* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

Rev. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N. Y.

* * * Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use. Thy friend,

ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Penn.

* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.

Rev. J. S. CATHORN, Rochester, N. Y.

* * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which are daily increasing with the guests of our house.

SYKES, CHADWICK & CO., Proprietors of Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.

* * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect.

G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, Ohio.

* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business.

H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, Ohio.

* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, Agent for Colgate & Co., No. 254 Broadway.

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen, Sassafras, Roots, Herbs, &c., all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix Rum.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try them.

They are recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure and harmless.

Notice.—Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon, is a swindler and impostor. We only put it up in our log-cabin bottles. Beware of bottles refilled with imitation deleterious stuff, for which several persons are already in prison. See that every bottle has our United States Stamp over the cork, and signature on steel plate side labels.

Sold by respectable dealers throughout the habitable globe.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

A NEW DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

Is a PROTECTED solution of the PROTOXIDE of IRON.

A NEW DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE,

that STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE by supplying the blood with its

VITAL PRINCIPLE OF LIFE ELEMENT,

IRON.

This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSY, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, BOILS, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, CHILLS and FEVERS, HUMORS, LOSS OF CONSTITUTIONAL VIGOR, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS and BLADDER, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, and all diseases originating in A BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD, or accompanied by DEBILITY, or a LOW STATE OF THE SYSTEM.

Being free from Alcohol in any form, *its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction*, but are permanent, infusing strength, vigor and NEW LIFE into all parts of the system, and building up an IRON CONSTITUTION.

One element in the restorative power of Iron as a medicine *is its magnetic action, and the electricity developed thereby.*

FROM WELL-KNOWN CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

The experience which we have had of the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and the evidence which has been exhibited to us of its great success in the cure of many diseases, satisfies us that it is a medicinal agent of remarkable power, and deserving the attention of invalids.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq., President of the Metropolitan Bank.

Rev. ABEL STEVENS, Late Editor *Christian Advocate and Journal.*

Rev. P. CHURCH, Editor *New-York Chronicle.*

Pamphlets free.

J. P. DINSMORE.

Depot No. 491 Broadway. For sale by all druggists.

A 1 FURNITURE.

$150,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR, No. 87 BOWERY.

Offer their entire stock at lower rates than any other establishment in the City

FOR CASH,

Consisting of

ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, In Brocatel, Delaine and Plush.

MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

All goods warranted as represented.

GAS FIXTURES. GAS FIXTURES. CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS AND PENDANTS, New and Artistic Styles. Also, Second-hand CHANDELIERS at less than half price. GEORGE H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 541 Broadway.

LUMBER. We offer a very large stock at wholesale and retail. N. B.—City and country dealers supplied on liberal terms. SMITH & WILLSON, [illegible] corner [illegible]-st.

FINE GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTONS—NEW STYLES—FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TO TWENTY DOLLARS A PAIR—for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES—FROM PARIS—TWO, THREE, FOUR, SIX, EIGHT, TEN, AND FIFTEEN DOLLARS EACH—for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

FANS.—LADIES' FANS, NEW STYLES, FROM Paris—Two, Three, Five, Seven, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen to Twenty-five Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

ENGLISH PHEASANTS, JUGGED HARE and English Corned Beef for Dinner on MONDAY. For sale, English Filberts, Hare, Pheasants, Partridges, Scotch Beef, Ham, Oat-meal, English Hams, Bacon, Cheese, &c. RICHARDSON, Agent, No. 60 Maiden-lane, corner William-st.

POLITICAL.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT, EMBRACING THE NINTH, ELEVENTH, SIXTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH WARDS.

The undersigned would respectfully urge upon you the necessity of prompt and efficient individual effort to secure the return from this District to the State Senate, of a thoroughly loyal and unexceptionable representative.

In WILLIAM LAIMBEER, Jr., the nominee of the Union Convention of this District, we have a candidate whose character and qualifications are unquestionable, and upon whose official course we can rely, with full confidence that it will be all that loyal citizens would wish, and such as the necessities of our country may demand.

We have known Mr. Laimbeer for years, and would earnestly commend him to the favor of the electors of this Senatorial District, without regard to party, as a gentleman of high character, fine abilities, and experienced in public life.

We know him to be earnestly loyal, and everyway worthy and capable, and that if elected he will stand firmly by the National Government, sustain the honor of our State, and watchfully guard the interests of the City.

GEORGE OPDYKE,	HIRAM BARNEY,
PETER COOPER,	ROBERT BLISS,
DR. E. PARMLY,	JAMES C. CARTER,
JAMES HARPER,	D. L. SUYDAM,
JAMES ALCOCK,	D. HENNESSY,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,	E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
JNO. D. LAMSON,	HOMER MORGAN,
CHAS. LIVINGSTON,	SEYMOUR A. BUNCE,
GEO. W. BLUNT,	G. ALBINOLA,
TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL,	EDWARD KERNEYS,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL,	J. LOTHROP,
JAMES KELLY,	RYAN S. STEVENS, Jr.
JONATHAN STURGES,	J. GREEN PEARSON,
FRANK E. HOWE,	ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT,
J. S. BENNETT,	JAMES W. BOOTH,
NATH. HAYDEN,	GEORGE STARR,
PARKER HANDY,	A. A. DENMAN,
OTIS D. SWAN,	E. D. SMITH,
ELLIOT C. COWDIN, and 400 others.	

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

For Register, JOHN KEYSER.

For Recorder, JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

For Supervisor, HENRY SMITH.

For Surrogate, ISAAC DAYTON.

For Judge of Superior Court, JOSIAH SUTHERLAND.

For Justices of Superior Court, JAMES W. WHITE, JOSEPH S. BOSWORTH.

For Judge of Court of Common Pleas, HENRY HILTON.

For Judge of Marine Court, FLORENCE McCARTHY.

UNION DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION. FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT. FOR ASSEMBLY, HENRY LA FARGE.

UNION CANDIDATE FOR COUNTY TREASURER, FOR WESTCHESTER COUNTY, JAMES R. WHITING.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPERIOR COURT, SAMUEL B. GARVIN AND JOHN H. McCUNN.

UNION NOMINATION. FOR SENATOR, SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT, NINTH, FIFTEENTH, SIXTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH WARDS, WILLIAM LAIMBEER, Jr.

UNION NOMINATION. For Senator, FOURTH DISTRICT, Comprising the Ist, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIth, VIIth, and XIVth Wards. WILLIAM H. GILSON.

UNANIMOUS UNION NOMINATION. For Justice of the Superior Court, JAMES W. WHITE.

UNION AND PEOPLE'S UNION. Nomination for Member of Assembly, Eleventh District—Twentieth Ward, JOHN T. GRIDLEY.

UNION NOMINATION FOR ASSEMBLY. Seventh District, from 4th and Christopher sts. to 14th-st., between Broadway and North River. ERASTUS C. BENEDICT.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT, JOHN H. McCUNN.

DEMOCRATIC UNION CANDIDATE. For Justice of the Marine Court, HENRY RICHARDSON.

UNANIMOUS CONSTITUTION AND UNION NOMINATION FOR ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, XXth Ward, JOHN H. ELLIS.

UNANIMOUS NOMINATION OF THE UNION ASSEMBLY CONVENTION of the Fourteenth Assembly District, (XVIIIth Ward,) for Member of Assembly—THOMAS STEVENSON. JOHN H. FORMAN, Chairman. Rosalie A. Dunnell, Secretary.

UNION CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR, Seventh Senatorial District—XIIth, XIXth, XXth, XXIst and XXIId Wards—CORNELIUS A. RUNKLE.

POLITICIANS.—I PROPOSE TO DO YOUR Printing cheaper than any other house in this City, or make no charge whatever. Call and see me. Small cards in large quantities, 50 cents 1,000. Everything else, no matter what, equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY, No. 13 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

CABINET FURNITURE AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. $100,000 WORTH OF FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE. In consequence of the falling off in our whole business, we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices. Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted. PLEASE examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. WEIL & BRAUNSDORF, 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk. Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

LADIES' BRACELETS, NEW STYLES.—TWO, THREE, FIVE AND EIGHT DOLLARS EACH. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS—ONE, TWO AND THREE DOLLARS A SET. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES—TWO, THREE, FIVE AND EIGHT DOLLARS A SET. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD WATCH-CHAINS, NEW Styles, for LADIES and GENTLEMEN—FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-FIVE, FIFTY to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES—SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' FINE GOLD BRACELETS, NEW STYLES—EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 31, 1863.

[illegible] U.S. 6s, '81 Cou.	[illegible]	Harlem R.	[illegible]
[illegible]			

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]			

PUBLIC BOARD—12 M.

[illegible] Amer. Gold	[illegible]	M. S. & N. I. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]			

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

[illegible] Am. Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]			

SATURDAY, Oct. 31—P. M.

The subscriptions to the Popular Loan to-day are unprecedented in amount in this market, and are doubtless, in the other large cities. The applicants at the Treasury Office direct were more numerous than ever before known, forming a continuous line in the building from 10 o'clock this morning until after 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The same pressure was experienced at the several Sub-Loan Agencies in Wall-street; and the subscriptions, altogether, afford one of the most gratifying as well as extraordinary manifestations of popular confidence in the credit and stability of the Government ever known at the Money centres of the country. The applicants for the Loan were of every variety of occupation and every degree of fortune. The aggregate at the Treasury and at the Loan Offices could not be definitely ascertained at 4 o'clock, but it is safe to assume that at least seven millions of the Loan has been ordered from Washington, to bear the even date of Nov. 1.

The Treasury Office, by reason of the heavy receipts for the Loan, makes a gain to-day in its balances. The market for Money among the Stock Brokers continued active at 7 ₩ cent., owing, on the one hand, to the indisposition at Bank to lend even at this outside rate until next week, and on the other to the numerous peremptory orders at the Board to buy Stocks at the going prices. These orders created much excitement at both sessions of the Exchange, and the eagerness to buy the Railways at advancing figures was in singular contrast with the reported difficulty of borrowing Money upon them at 7 ₩ cent. ₩ annum. On the Street at 4 o'clock the market was not so firm as in the Exchange Board Room, the following prices being made in comparison with Friday night:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
Gold Coin	[illegible]	[illegible]	Harlem Pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
U.S. 6s, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mich. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mich. Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mich. Guaranteed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	Illinois Cen.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fort Wayne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland & Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]	Galena	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]	Quicksilver	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwest	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chicago and Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]

The price of Gold was down to 145⅛@½ this forenoon, but recovered 1 ₩ cent. later in the dealings. The export movement by this day's steamers amounted to $875,000, and for the entire week to $[illegible].

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Bank of N. America	107
Merchants'	114	Hanover	100½
Union	115	Irving	99
America	130	Metropolitan	116
North River	106	Citizens'	105
Tradesmen's	110	People's	102
National	107	Continental	99
Commerce	107	Commonwealth	100
Ocean	95	Park	131
Bk. of the Republic	106		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. 1st.	[illegible]
[illegible]			

THE CASE OF JEFF. THOMPSON.

Gen. Butler Recommends Him to the Clemency of the War Department—Mr. Prentice Wants to Send Him a Demijohn of Old Bourbon—A Letter from Jeff.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald.

The following correspondence, which has recently passed between the distinguished individuals named, was sent by Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson to his relatives in this city, and by their favor we are permitted to lay it before the public:

MAJ.-GEN. B. F. BUTLER TO JEFF.

LOWELL, Oct. 6, 1863.

GENERAL: Your note addressed to me was received to-day. I will forward it to Capt. THORNTON, now on *Brig.-Gen. SHEPLEY's Staff, at New-Orleans, as you request.*

I retain a lively sense of the courtesy and urbanity with which you conducted operations when in command opposed to me in Louisiana, and desire again, as before, to thank you for your kindness to Capt. THORNTON, in sending him home wounded, by which kindness I have no doubt his life was saved.

Although an outlaw by the proclamation of those whom you serve, for acts which no one knows more surely than yourself were untruly reported and unjustly construed—I will endeavor to have your imprisonment lightened or commuted if possible.

I have therefore taken the liberty to forward a copy of your communication to the War Department, with a note of which the inclosed shows the contents.

Sympathizing with you that the fortune of war has made you a prisoner, yet you will pardon me when I add that I am glad that the enemies of my country are deprived of the services of so effective an officer.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, Major-General U. S. V.

Brig.-Gen. M. JEFF. THOMPSON.

GEN. BUTLER TO SECRETARY OF WAR IN JEFF.'S BEHALF.

[Copy.]

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose to you a copy of a note received from Brig.-Gen. M. JEFF. THOMPSON, whom I knew in command of the forces immediately opposite to me at Ponchatoula, on the north side of Lake Ponchartrain, when I was in command of the Department of the Gulf. The original I have sent, as requested, to Capt. THORNTON, of Brig.-Gen. GEORGE F. SHEPLEY's Staff.

Capt. THORNTON, a most valuable, brave and efficient officer, was grievously wounded with at least seven bullet holes through his clothes and various parts of his body, in the attack on Ponchatoula in September of last year, under the command of the late lamented Maj.-Gen. STRONG, then my Chief of Staff. Capt. THORNTON was left in the hands of the enemy, and received of Gen. THOMPSON every care and kindness, and, at my request, was sent to New-Orleans upon his parole. This courteous consideration on the part of Gen. THOMPSON, I have no doubt, enabled us, with the blessing of Heaven, to save Capt. THORNTON's valuable life. Gen. THOMPSON is now a prisoner at Johnson's Island, near Sandusky, Ohio. If not inconsistent with the public service, I most earnestly ask that Gen. THOMPSON may be released upon his parole. While I can testify to the uniform urbanity and courtesy with which all the operations of Gen. THOMPSON were conducted, I am most decidedly of the opinion that the kindness which he showed to Capt. THORNTON alone should entitle him to every possible consideration. That kindness was not alone given to the officers, but the wounded men spoke of his treatment with the utmost gratitude.

I found him a troublesome enemy enough, but of his humanity, which was in contrast with the conduct of Gen. TAYLOR, leads me to ask this favor for him at the hands of the Government. As I am not much in the habit of asking leniency for rebels, I trust the War Department will take it as a guarantee that this is a proper case for the extension of every indulgence.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, Major-General U. S. V.

GEO. D. PRENTICE TO GEN. SCHOFIELD, ASKING PERMISSION TO SEND WHISKY TO JEFF.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 18, 1863.

To the Military Commandant at St. Louis:

DEAR SIR: I learn that Gen. M. JEFF. THOMPSON is in the prison at Alton, Illinois. A year and a half ago, when he had a command in Arkansas, he did me a kindness by writing to me information in regard to my son. I hope you will not deem it inconsistent with your public duty to permit me to send him a demijohn of whisky. Please be so kind as to let me know your decision.

Very truly yours,

GEO. D. PRENTICE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 18, 1863.

Respectfully referred to the commanding officer at Sandusky, with the recommendation that the request be granted.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major-General commanding.

GEO. D. PRENTICE TO GEN. M. JEFF. THOMPSON.

Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson:

DEAR SIR: I inclose you a document which, as you will see, explains itself. I wanted to send some good liquor to you at Alton. You will perceive that I can send none to you where you are unless you are an invalid, as I hope you are not.

Gen. THOMPSON, terribly as we are opposed in this war, I love you personally for what my son has told me of you. I thank you for all your kindness to him, and for your kind letter to me in regard to him. If you want money, call on me. If you want anything, call on me. You know what I can be allowed to do for you, and please be assured that I will do what I can.

Very truly yours,

GEO. D. PRENTICE.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM JEFF. TO HIS SISTER.

JOHNSON'S ISLAND, NEAR SANDUSKY, OHIO, Sunday, Oct. 11, 1863.

DEAR SISTER: I know you will be astonished at an article which appeared in the St. Louis Republican of the 7th inst. about me, and in which the writer speaks of letters written by me to Gen. GRANT about EMMA. Of course, everybody in St. Joseph will know how false this report is, but still I feel grieved that any man should exist who is mean enough to write such an article. All know that at the beginning of the war EMMA was at the Asylum, and that as soon as I heard that she was well I sent Col. CHAPPELL to Cairo to get her sent down to me, and that as soon as permits were granted to any one, she came down to me. I simply remind you of these facts for fear some person who is not acquainted with me may believe the slander, and that you can show them the falsity.

I am to be offered my parole, in consideration of the courtesy and kindness which I have universally shown to all my enemies, and I may accept it—not that I care about the *"restricted liberty"* that it will give, but it will show to my friends and enemies (I mean personal) that the stories that have been told about me are false, and that I have always conducted myself, especially to those who were so unfortunate as to be taken prisoners, (and more especially so when wounded,) as a soldier and gentleman. I can assure you, dear sister, that when the truth shall be told you will never hear anything of me of which you need be ashamed, although you will probably be often mortified by reports, anecdotes and stories that may be told upon me. I have hung and shot my own men for disobeying me, and I will do it again; but the citizens where I have commanded have never been troubled, by my troops or by my orders, and many Union men were unhurt in my district that can testify to this fact. You would be very proud to see some letters that I have received from prominent Union men and Federal Generals since I have been a prisoner. I am writing thus for fear I may not have time to write again before I leave, as should the parole arrive and I accept it, I will immediately start to Richmond or to Canada. * * * *

I have authority to call on GEORGE D. PRENTICE, of Louisville, or Major-Gen. BENJ. F. BUTLER, for what money I want, but should I not accept the parole, I will prefer to trust to my old personal friendship for *little drabs* until I am exchanged.

You will hear through the newspapers whether I go to Canada or the Confederacy, for I would be fearful to accept the parole for the United States, as I would quarrel with half the men I met.

Farewell, dear sister; I may not have time to write again before I may be again on the war-path, and then my life is always in danger. * * *

Your affectionate brother,

M. JEFF. THOMPSON.

Resignation of Brig.-Gen. W. H. Strong.

HIS FAREWELL ORDER TO HIS STAFF.

No. 84 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1863.

Capt. Fillebrown, Chief of Staff, St. Louis, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: Since my arrival here my health has improved considerably, and I should doubtless be physically able to return to duty at the expiration of my leave, but a two years' absence from my home, and in meantime of entire neglect of all my private interests and affairs, seem to demand from me now my personal care and oversight of them; consequently I have felt constrained to tender my resignation of the position I held as Brig.-Gen. U. S. Volunteers, and which was duly accepted by the President, to take effect on the 20th inst. In thus taking leave of military life I can never forget the many agreeable associations which have attended it during my two years of service, and the kindness and respect shown me by all among whom my lot of labor has been cast, and the memory of them will be pleasant in all my future upon the earth. I desire to convey through you to all the members of my Staff the assurance of my sincere respect and friendship for them, one and all. They have been faithful in the discharge of their respective duties, and by their respectful demeanor, and prompt obedience to orders, are entitled to my thanks. I would exhort them all to continue faithful, earnest and untiring in the work of preserving our Government from destruction. This wicked rebellion will soon, I trust, be overcome and extirpated from our country, when all can resume their wonted haunts of private life and civil pursuits. I shall continue in my retirement from military life to do all I can to invigorate the ranks of our loyal army in the field battling for our national life, and to feel a lively zeal in all that concerns them in their toils, sufferings and sacrifices, until a complete triumph of our flag and Union is secured, which will soon come.

Again allow me to say to my Staff, one and all, through you, that in bidding them a farewell, I shall ever cherish for each one of them the warmest remembrance of respect and friendship, and wish them all a career of future usefulness and honor, and the enjoyment of a prosperous and happy life.

With sentiments of true regard, your late commander,

WM. E. STRONG.

Orders by Quartermaster-Gen. Meigs.

CONTRACTS FOR MULES.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. Q. M. DEPARTMENT, CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 30, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19.—Hereafter the following specification will govern in all contracts and purchases of mules for the Quartermaster's Department:

Mules for the wagon trains to be not less than (14) fourteen hands high; mules for the saddle and mules for the pack trains to be not less than (14½) fourteen and a half hands high.

All mules for the army must be over two years of age, strong, stout, compact, well-developed animals, in full health, free from any blemish or defect which would unfit them for severe work, and must have shed the four front colt's teeth and developed the corresponding four permanent teeth, two in each jaw.

All mules, when inspected and accepted, must be branded with the letters "U. S." on the near shoulder, and on the neck with the initials of the name of the officer purchasing.

All officers and inspectors will be held to a strict accountability for their purchases. The discovery in a train of any mule not bearing the above teeth-marks, will be cause for the instant dismissal of the inspector who passed it, and the purchasing officer will be called upon for explanation.

All officers receiving mules by transfer or invoice will, immediately upon receiving them and before signing receipts, inspect them carefully, examining the mouth of every mule, and will enter upon their receipts the condition of the animals when received, and state whether any of them fail to fulfill the requirements of the above specifications, and wherein, if at all, they are deficient.

When mules unfit for service are received, a full report will be made to the next superior Quartermaster, and a copy thereof will be sent, at the same time to the Quartermaster-General at Washington.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

FALSE RECEIPTS FOR FORAGE.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S DEP'T., CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 12, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21.—It is reported that officers of this Department have demanded and received from their subordinates receipts for a greater weight of forage than they have actually received. Such a practice is in violation of the Regulations, and opens a door for excessive frauds, and is most reprehensible.

Upon conviction, the severest measures will be taken with those who accept and those who give such false receipts.

M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

From New-Mexico.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS—THE GOLD EXCITEMENT INCREASING.

We make the following clippings from the Rio Abajo *Press*:

IMPUDENCE.—We are informed that last Tuesday night some Indians, or persons disguised as such, visited the corral of Don JUAN CRUZ [illegible], and finding it empty of stock, requested him to have them there by the next night. From this *request* we infer that the parties were not Indians.

Last Saturday Assistant Adjt.-Gen. CUTLER, Capt. EVANS, U. S. A., and Capt. CALLOWAY, First California Infantry, passed through this place *en route* to Fort Craig.

FORT WINGATE.—It was reported in town last night that the Indians had driven off the Government stock from Fort Wingate. This news is doubtful.

FROM NAVAJO.—We learn that wagonmaster FAIRHURST, on his trip to Fort Canby, had sixty-five head of mules stolen by the Navajoes near old Fort Fauntleroy. Also, that they stole eleven head of horses from Fort Wingate a few days ago.

ALL ABOARD!—Since the arrival of Surveyor-General CLARK from the gold regions of Arizona, gold has been the principal subject of conversation among our citizens. One man is said to have gathered, on a mountain, $27,000 worth of gold in the short space of seven days, with no other tools than a tin cup and a butcher knife. A poor boy of Mesilla is said to have returned with over $2,000 worth of gold, after being absent from home but a very short time.

Our atmosphere seems to be impregnated with gold. Wherever men are congregated, gold and the collateral subjects do not allow conversation to flag. That there is gold on the tributaries of the Gila, we know from personal observation; and that it is as plentiful as in California and Australia in their palmy day, we can conceive of no logical reason for doubting; but at the same time, we deem it our duty to caution our fellow-citizens to be prudent, and not rush thither as though they expected the gold to hold out but a few weeks or months.

The gold regions of Arizona and New-Mexico will hold out for many years to come, and owing to their situation to become profitable to the miner and beneficial to the world at large, difficulties and dangers never dreamed of in California and Australia will have to be overcome. The greatest of these difficulties is that of obtaining subsistence, and the greatest danger is to be apprehended from hostile Indians, who know and appreciate the value of the treasures of those regions to civilized man.

PERSONAL.

—FRANKIE BRAGG, aged only fifteen, one of the bravest of Birge's sharpshooters in the battle at Donelson, when dying in the hospital, was asked why he joined the army. He replied: "I joined, Mrs. S——, because I was so young and strong, and because life would be worth nothing to me unless I offered it to my country!"

—The crowd tried, unsuccessfully, to get a speech from Gen. GRANT when he passed through Nashville, and serenaded him most industriously for that purpose. They managed to get him out on the balcony of the St. Cloud, and that was all.

—MAHONY, the Iowa traitor, had his collar bone broken a few days ago by being thrown from his carriage. There is a general regret that it wasn't his neck.

—One of Brigham Young's wives, whose stage name is Mrs. Woodmansee, is a star at the Salt Lake theatre. She will probably soon come East.

—The funeral of Gen. Lytle, killed in the battle of Chickamauga, took place in Cincinnati, on Thursday, and was largely attended.

—Mr. George S. Hilliard is said to have resumed proprietary and editorial connection with the Boston *Courier*.

—Brig.-Gen. E. L. Viele is still in command of the drafted men at Cleveland.

—Gen. Garfield has reached Cleveland from the Army of the Cumberland.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

—The Sixth Ohio cavalry voted unanimously for Brough, and this in the face of the enemy under Gen. LEE. They stuck up a placard on a tree to the following effect, leaving it for the information of the rebels who were following them: "The Sixth Ohio cavalry vote *for* Brough; nary vote for Vallandigham."

—The Orange (N. J.) *Journal*, heretofore neutral, has been purchased by Mr. D. C. Otis, and came out last week in favor of the Democratic party, raising the name of George B. McClellan for President in 1864. It will be remembered, that Orange is the present residence of Gen. McClellan.

—As far as received, the vote of the Ohio soldiers stands:

Brough	37,160
Vallandigham	1,060
Majority against Vallandigham	36,100

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

—The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was opened to Emporium, Cameron County, on the 19th inst. Eighty-five miles more of the road are under way, which will carry the road from Sunbury to St. Mary's, leaving only a gap of twenty-three miles unfinished between Philadelphia and Erie.

—The journals of the State Convention of Rhode Island, held in 1790, to adopt the United States Constitution, which have been missing from the State archives, have just been found by Hon. Wilkins Updike, of South Kingstown, who has transmitted them to the State capital.

—The real *Atlanta* is on public exhibition in Philadelphia, for the benefit of the Volunteer Refreshment Saloon.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—The French have begun to utilize the Suez route, if not the canal, as 1,000 men are to be sent out this way to Madagascar.

—The boys of Lewes propose substituting an effigy of the Czar for that of Guy Fawkes on the 5th of November.

—Queen Amelia has arrived at Claremont from Tunbridge Wells. The venerable ex-Queen of the French is in good health.

—Mr. Delane, Editor of the London *Times*, was recently a guest of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland at Dunrobin Castle.

—Up to the end of last year there were 11,000 miles of telegraph lines and 144 telegraph stations in India.

—It is said that a title is about to be conferred on Miss Campbell, only sister of the late Lord Clyde.

—Very extensive fortifications are building to protect Copenhagen from the sea side.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Hibernia	Nov. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	Nov. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Caroline	Nov. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Nov. 7	New-York	Bremen.
Etna	Nov. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Nov. 11	Boston	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Nov. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Nov. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	Nov. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	Nov. 25	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Nov. 28	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	Dec. 12	New-York	Southampton.
Adriatic	Dec. 17	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Hecla	Oct. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	Oct. 20	Southampton	New-York.
City of Washington	Oct. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Nova Scotian	Oct. 22	Liverpool	Quebec.
China	Oct. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Adriatic	Oct. 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburgh	Oct. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	Oct. 29	Liverpool	Quebec.
Kangaroo	Oct. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Oct. 31	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Nov. 3	Southampton	New-York.
Persia	Nov. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	Nov. 14	Liverpool	Boston.
Borussia	Nov. 17	Southampton	New-York.
Scotia	Nov. 21	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana and the West Indies.

Corsica	Nov. 2	New-York	Havana and Nassau
Corsica	Dec. 7	New-York	Havana and Nassau

For California.

Illinois	Nov. 13	New-York	Nicaragua.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..........[illegible] A. M., [illegible] and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at..........5 A. M. [illegible] and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS.

PARIS REPS and POPELINES, MERINOES, WOOL PLAIDS, PLAIN and PLAID IRISH POPLINS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, VELOURS, &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE WINTER CLOAKS.—A fine assortment at Retail on MONDAY, Nov. 2.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LYONS VELVETS, CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c. Also, will OPEN ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, At RETAIL, a few cases BROWN and WHITE CLOTHS. A CHOICE ARTICLE.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NOVELTIES IN ROBES DE CHAMBRE. BROCHED IMPERIAL POPELINE ROBES, also PARIS PRINTED CASHMERE ROBES, and EMBROIDERED and BRIDAL ROBES, in great variety.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS, BROCATELLES, SATIN DELAINES, PLAIN AND FIGURED REPS, ENGLISH DAMASKS, MUSLIN DRAPERY, NOTTINGHAM LACE, in sets and by the yard, &c. ALSO, BLACK WALNUT, ROSEWOOD and GILT CORNICES, in new designs, Bands, Tassels, Window Shades, &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LEGRAIN'S. LATEST NOVELTIES FROM PARIS JUST RECEIVED. NEW EVENING SILKS. PLAIN EVENING SILK at [illegible]; EXTRA FINE MOIRE ANTIQUE, NEW SHADES; STRIPED and PLAIDED MOIRE ANTIQUE, at [illegible]; EXTRA RICH BLACK SILK ARMURE GRAIN DE POUDRE and DIAGONAL, at [illegible], worth $7. DRESS GOODS. 500 pieces PLAIN POPLINS and EMPRESS CLOTH, all new shades. [illegible] CHOICEST QUALITY and COLORS ever imported. These goods having arrived too late for the wholesale trade will be sold immediately at retail with a LOSS OF 25 PER CENT. RICH PLAIDED POPLINS, also STRIPED EMPRESS CLOTH. SHIRTING. The newest material for BALMORAL Shirting at 75 cents per yard; worth $1. The attention of ladies is especially called to this novelty. BROADCLOTH. BROADCLOTH and CLOAKING for ladies, CHEAPER than IMPORTERS' prices. Also FLANNELS, WHITE GOODS and SHIRTING MUSLINS sold without profit and much under wholesale prices.

LEGRAIN, No. 732 Broadway, and No. 1 Waverley-place.

KID GLOVES. A NEW BRAND, THE EMPRESS GLOVE, FOR LADIES, BLACK AND IN COLORS, Fine, Soft, Elastic, equal to any in market. $1 A PAIR. RICHARD GREEN, No. 395 [illegible].

FAMILY MOURNING. A splendid stock of every desirable material for dresses, embracing many rare novelties. [illegible]

CALL AND EXAMINE. W. JACKSON, Importer, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS. [illegible]

ZEPHYR WORSTED CHEAPER THAN EVER. [illegible]

A. T. & H. MACY'S FULL ASSORTMENT COMBS, BRUSHES, POMADES, EXTRACTS, SOAPS, PINS AND NEEDLES, etc. FULL STOCK OF YANKEE NOTIONS. Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-avenue, two doors below Fourteenth-street.

R. H. MACY. PLAID RIBBONS, REAL TARTAN. BONNET RIBBONS, BEST QUALITIES AND ALL SHADES. PLAIN RIBBONS, ALL WIDTHS. VELVET RIBBONS, BLACK AND COLORED. BONNET SILKS, BONNET VELVETS, BUGLE TRIMMINGS, PARIS FLOWERS, BEST QUALITY OSTRICH FEATHERS, RUCHES, BLONDS, &c. Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-avenue, two doors below Fourteenth-street.

R. H. MACY. MISCELLANIES FROM AUCTION. 100 pairs ELEGANT LACE CURTAINS, SELLING FOR $8 A PAIR. COST TO IMPORT $[illegible]. 100 pairs ELEGANT LACE CURTAINS, FROM AUCTION, $20 A PAIR. COST TO IMPORT, $[illegible] A PAIR. CASHMERE SHAWLS, THAT COST TO IMPORT, $[illegible], WE ARE SELLING AT $[illegible]. OUR STRIPED BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, THAT WE ARE SELLING FOR $[illegible], COST TO IMPORT, $[illegible]. OUR TWILLED FLANNELS, RED, BLUE AND GRAY, WERE BOUGHT WHEN WOOL WAS HALF ITS PRESENT PRICE, AND WE ARE SELLING THEM MUCH UNDER PRESENT PRICES. Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-avenue, two doors below Fourteenth-street.

R. H. MACY HAS NOW OPEN 1,000 DOZ. LADIES' BEST QUALITY PARIS KID GLOVES, OUR OWN IMPORTATION. ALSO, 200 DOZ. GENTS' KID GLOVES. OUR KID GLOVES ARE THE BEST QUALITY IMPORTED.

R. H. MACY.
Nos. 204 and 206 Sixth-avenue, two doors below Fourteenth-street.

AT NO. 1,143 BROADWAY, CORNER 26TH-ST., CAN be found a splendid assortment of PARIS-MADE CLOAKS, IN VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH. ALSO, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF RUSSIAN CLOTH OPERA CLOAKS. For [illegible] CHARLOTTE C. SMITH, No. 1,143 Broadway, one door above 26th-st.

NEW AND TRUE FRENCH FASHIONS. MME. HUERSTEL HAS NOW OPENED Her PARIS FASHIONS in LADIES' DRESSES, CLOAKS AND CORSETS, NO. 60 BLEECKER-ST.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERGARMENTS. All the best makes in ladies' and misses' English and German hosiery; ladies' and misses' drawers and vests; all the best makes in kid gloves, Alexandre's, Jouvin's and others celebrated; also, a great variety of Fall and Winter gloves, Ladies' and Misses' gaiters, [illegible] &c. French kids [illegible]; children's kids [illegible]. N. B. Two hundred dozen undressed kids, in all the fashionable shades at ELGER'S, Nos. [illegible] Broadway, near 10th-st.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.—A fine assortment in long and square. Special attention is desired to some very elegant Long Black from $[illegible] up. J. RUSSELL, No. 323 Wooster-st., three doors below Amity-place.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT THE 20TH-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, near 6th-av., Rev. E. G. BROOKS will preach his Fourth Pastoral Anniversary Sermon, SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, to be followed by the Communion. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the first of a series of sermons on the Relations of Universalism to the Age. Subject—*Universalism in its Relations to the Quickened Sympathies and Spiritual Needs of the Age.* Special attention is invited to these sermons. Strangers welcomed.

ANNIVERSARY SABBATH.—SPECIAL SERVICES at State-street Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. The Second Anniversary of the Pastorate of Rev. NEWTON HESTON. Consecration sermon at 10½ A. M., followed by reception of members and administration of the sacraments. Second annual sermon closing with the history of the past year at 7½ P. M. The children will be there to sing one of their beautiful hymns. Strangers will be provided with seats.

REV. E. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH, will on SUNDAY EVENING give in his Church the first of a series of Discourses on the Relations of Universalism to the Spirit of the Age, to be given by the various Universalist Pastors of Brooklyn and New-York, in their several Churches. His subject is *The Relations of Universalism to the Politics of the Age.* Church corner 4th and South 3d sts.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE YOUTH'S MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION connected with the Seaman-street Presbyterian Church, near Varick-st., will take place SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses from Rev. Drs. [illegible] and [illegible], and singing by the children, may be expected. The public are invited to attend.

FIVE POINTS' HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. Regular children's service on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock—Children's Missionary Sunday. Short addresses and children's hymns. Strangers and friends of poor children cordially invited. Direct route through Broadway and Worth-st. to the Five Points.

CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. [illegible], Rector. The holy rite of Confirmation will be administered in this Church by Right Rev. Bishop POTTER, on SUNDAY next, Nov. 1—Festival of all Saints—at 3½ P. M.

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY, corner Madison and Catharine sts. Seats free. SABBATH—Preaching by the Pastor at 10½ o'clock. Communion, 3½ o'clock. Monthly Concert for Seamen, with facts and addresses at 7½ o'clock.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION OF ST. PETER'S CHURCH, West 20th-st., will be held THIS EVENING, and a sermon preached by Rev. Dr. HIGBEE, of Trinity. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

A NEW MISSION SUNDAY SCHOOL will be organized in 71st-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on SABBATH AFTERNOON, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock. All friends of the cause, and scholars wishing to join, are invited to attend. Also, preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M.

MRS. VINTON—FOR THIRTY YEARS MISSIONARY among the Karens in Burmah, will give some account of her labors and successes with that remarkable people, at Stanton-st. Baptist Church, (Dr. HISCOX,) SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 1, 1863, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in the new Church on 28th-st., three doors west of Broadway, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject: *Destiny and Duty.*

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE OLD BREWERY.—The principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. Strangers in the City will do themselves a favor to visit this school.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862. The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East Fourteenth-st., New-York.

BANJO TAUGHT PERFECT IN 12 LESSONS, WHETHER THE PUPIL HAS THE SLIGHTEST EAR FOR MUSIC OR NOT. No person can fail to have a THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF THE BANJO IN 12 LESSONS. Address GEO. C. DOBSON, Box No. 188 Times Office.

RIOT FUND FOR THE BENEFIT OF POLICEMEN AND OTHERS.—A meeting of the subscribers to the above Fund is called for MONDAY next, Nov. 2, at 12 o'clock, at the Hall of the Chamber of Commerce, to hear the Report of the Committees appointed at the last meeting, and to take action upon the same. LEONARD W. JEROME, Chairman.

A FIRE-PROOF SAFE FOR SALE.—MCFARLAN & Co.'s Patent, medium size, as good as new, almost unused. Size 4 by [illegible] inches, height [illegible] inches. Will be sold at a bargain. Price $[illegible]. Inquire No. 128 East Broadway, in the basement.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON, ASSORTED NOS.—Imitation Russia iron, of Alan Wood & Co. manufacture. For sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 216 and 217 Water-st.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE CHEAP—EIGHT miles from the City, doing a good business, no drug-store within a circle of 4 miles; [illegible] Inquire at No. 381 Broadway, for 3 days.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WARREN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—In Warren-st., between Court and [illegible]—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, Nov. 1, by Rev. F. E. NEWMAN, pastor of the 43d-st. Church, New-York; in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, by Rev. Dr. FOSTER, of the Methodist Book Room; in the EVENING at 7 o'clock by Rev. Dr. KENNEDY, Presiding Elder of Long Island District. Strangers are cordially invited to help us.

AID TO THE FREEDMEN AND THE BRAVE COLORED SOLDIERS.—There will be a meeting held for the above object at the Church of the Puritans, (Pastor, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER,) Broadway, opposite Union-square, on SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 1. [illegible] RAYMOND, of the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, and THEODORE TILTON, Esq., will address the meeting.

THE REPRESENTATIVE SAINTS OF THE BIBLE.—Sixth discourse of this series—*Samuel*—will be delivered at the Brooklyn Tabernacle by the Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Communion Services in the morning at 10½. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. Monthly Missionary Meeting at 3½ P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC HALL, No. [illegible] Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by Elder RUFUS WENDELL. The afternoon discourse will be in review of Prof. MATTISON's sermon of last Sabbath, on *The True Order and Manner of the Resurrection.* All are invited to attend. Seats free.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—THE Pastor, Rev. J. S. [illegible], will preach in this Church on SABBATH MORNING, Nov. 1, and Dr. and Mrs. PALMER, recently returned from England, will conduct the services in the afternoon and evening. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock A. M., 3 P. M., and 7 in the evening.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Important lectures by different clergymen on the *Relations of Universalism to the Most Prominent Features of the Times.* The first of the series will be given on SUNDAY EVENING, by Rev. MOSES BALLOU, on *The Relations of Universalism to the Materialism of the Age.*

SPIRITUAL MEETING OF THE CONGREGATION of the New Dispensation every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., at Hall No. [illegible] Broadway, corner 23d-st. Morning: *Inspirational and Trance Speaking.* Afternoon: *Human Perfectibility*: Dr. NEWBERRY. Evening: *Trance Speaking*; Mrs. FRENCH. Collections taken up.

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH AS USUAL in his Church in 41st-st., near 6th-av., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Evening discourse, by request, before the Dry Goods Clerks' Early Closing Association of the City, upon *The Relative Claims of our Physical and Spiritual Nature.* A cordial welcome to all strangers.

AN INTERESTING REVIVAL IS IN PROGRESS at the Wesleyan Methodist Mission Room, corner 16th-st. and 8th-av. Rev. S. A. BAKER, Pastor. Preaching on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Love feast at 3 P. M. Preaching each evening through the week. The public are cordially invited to attend.

BROOKLYN.—LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN.—The third lecture in the course on the "Parable of the Prodigal Son," will be given on SUNDAY EVENING by Rev. C. H. A. BULKLEY, in the Park Tabernacle, Cumberland-st., near Myrtle-av. Subject—*Wants.* Services at 7½ o'clock.

AT ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD, Presiding Elder. Seats free. The public is invited to attend. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CENTRAL PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 55th-st., near Lexington-av. Rev. HENRY KENDALL will preach MORNING and EVENING. Sabbath School at 3 P. M. All interested in the completion of this church edifice are invited to meet in the Lecture-room WEDNESDAY, Nov. [illegible], at [illegible] P. M.

NOTICE.—REGULAR SERVICES (PRESBYTERIAN) in the large hall, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st., EVERY SABBATH MORNING AND EVENING. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M. Rev. E. [illegible], Minister. Subject for Evening, *Jacob's Vision*—Gen. [illegible], explained and applied. Seats free.

ST. MATTHEW'S ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH—Atlantic-st., near Powers, Brooklyn. Rev. Dr. C. A. MORRIS will preach at 10½ A. M. At 3 P. M. the Pastor, Rev. EP. J. KOONS, will preach a sermon commemorative of the Great Reformation by Luther. Strangers are cordially invited.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, in 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning—*Christ should be Honored by Man*—John, v. 23. Subject in the evening—*The Life of Job.* Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—REV. J. M. REID, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½. Prayer meeting before evening service, commencing at 6½. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Sacrament after morning service.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. JAS. B. DUNN. Subject of evening—*The Town of Morality and the Wicket Gate,* being one of a series on "Pilgrim's Progress." All are invited.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL COMMENCE a course of lectures on *Universalism, the Demand of the Age,* in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Monroe-place and Clarke-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF BROOKLYN.—The congregation of this Church will worship in the hall corner of Union and Court sts. Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. EDWARD TAYLOR. Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION—35th-st., few doors east of 6th-av. Rev. E. O. FLAGG, Rector. SUNDAY, being the second anniversary, a sermon appropriate to the occasion will be preached in the MORNING by the Rector. Divine service commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M., 7½ P. M. Special collection.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, CORNER OF Clinton-st. and 1st-place, South Brooklyn.—The Pastor, Rev. HUGH SMITH CARPENTER, will preach in this house on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M. in the chapel.

ATHENEUM.—REV. MATHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Atheneum, Brooklyn, corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *Christ a Substitute.* At 7½ P. M., on *The Prodigal Son*—*Why he left home*—*How he fared*—*Why he came back.*

SERVICE FOR YOUNG MEN—IRVING HALL.—Rev. W. H. MILBURN will deliver the fourth lecture of the series on *The Early History of Christianity,* SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Non-church-going young men especially invited.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHING SABBATH MORNING, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Church of the Puritans, at 10½ o'clock, on *The Power of Personal Example*; and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on the text, *Sons of Anakim.*

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST. CORNER Waverley-place. The Rev. WM. H. NEILSON, Assistant Minister of the Church of the Ascension, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½, and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

CITIES OF THE BIBLE.—REV. I. S. KALLOCH will preach in the Laight-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., St. John's Park, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Subject for the evening—*The Cities of Refuge.*

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. F. G. CLARK will preach to Young Men in his Church, West 23d-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Self Culture.* Young men are specially invited.

REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY WILL preach in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SABBATH, Nov. 1, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited, for whom seats will be provided.

REV. S. B. BELL, D.D., WILL PREACH IN the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., SUNDAY, Nov. 1, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning—*Hard Work.* Lecture Friday evening.

SOUTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—THIS Church will be reopened for Divine worship on SUNDAY, Nov. 1, at 10½ A. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Dr. SPEAR, in the morning; by Rev. T. L. CUYLER, at 3½ P. M., and by Rev. CHARLES S. ROBINSON, at 7½ P. M.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE—BROADWAY, BElow Astor-place. Rev. C. G. GOSS will preach at 11 o'clock, on *Christian Experience*, and in the EVENING on *The Poor of our City, and what should be done for them.* Children's meeting at 3 o'clock. Seats free.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH "DU ST. ESPRIT," West 22d-st., near 6th-av., SUNDAY, Nov. 1. Morning service and sermon in French by the rector, Rev. Dr. VERREN. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock A. M.

BROTHER PETER AND THE BAND WILL conduct the services in the Wesleyan Chapel, northwest corner 44th-st. and 8th-av., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7 P. M. Preaching in Cottage-place at 3 P. M. All are invited.

S. S. SNOW—AUTHOR OF "THE VOICE OF Elias," will preach on the prophecies relating to the great day of God, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 183 Bowery, [illegible] Hall. All who love Christ and his glorious appearing are invited.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, (corner of Lexington-av. and 35th-st.) on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH ON WASHINGTON-SQUARE. Rev. Dr. HUTTON'S.—This congregation, have changed the hour of service from [illegible] to [illegible] P. M.

THIRD REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 23d-st.—Usual services in the MORNING by the Pastor. AFTERNOON, at 3, by C. B. TURNBULL. EVENING, at 7½, by B. MCALLISTER.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH—47TH-STREET, BEtween Lexington and 3d avs. Service on SUNDAY, Nov. 1, at 3½ and 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M. Rev. W. A. W. HAIBLE, Rector.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, LEXINGTON-AV., corner of 30th-st.—Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector, will preach SUNDAY EVENING. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—SERVICES ON SUNDAY, at 7½, 10½, 3 and 7½, the afternoon being for deaf mutes. Seats free.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH.—REV. W. W. CLEVELAND will preach in the Market-st. Church SABBATH MORNING and EVENING.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL SPEAK in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Thirty-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For regulating and grading, curb and guttering [illegible] between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging in [illegible], between Third and Fourth avenues.

For flagging in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to Harlem River.

For flagging in One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, between [illegible] and Sixth avenues.

For [illegible] from Grand to South-street; one in Orchard-street, from [illegible] to Delancey.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Thirty-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues, [illegible]

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, October 30, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For a sewer in First-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Eighteenth-street.

For a sewer in Jones-street, from Fourth-street to Bleecker-street.

For a sewer in Broadway, from Forty-ninth to Fiftieth streets.

For a receiving basin at the northeast corner of Varick and Downing streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on First-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Eighteenth streets, [illegible]

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 30, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS of the Board of Aldermen will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX, } Committee on
LEWIS R. RYERS, } Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

CHARLES RILEY,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL,

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY, } Committee on
RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Lamps and Gas.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 29, 1863.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of Ten per cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents on the 1st day of November next.

THOMAS B. TAPPAN,
Water Registrar.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

HAMMER & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE ALE BREWERY.

HARLEM, Oct. 26, 1863.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of HAMMER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the undersigned, our Mr. Hammer having withdrawn.

The business will be continued by WM. T. RYERSON and JOSHUA H. BATES, under the firm of RYERSON & BATES, and all claims against the late firm will be paid by Ryerson & Bates.

A. HAMMER,
WM. T. RYERSON,
JOSHUA H. BATES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO. is this day dissolved by its own limitation. Either party is authorized to sign in liquidation.

R. C. CROMMELIN,
W. H. CURTIS,
W. E. TILLINGHAST.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1863.

The undersigned have this day associated together under the firm of CROMMELIN & TILLINGHAST, and will continue the stock commission business at No. 39 Wall-st., 3d Treasury Building.

R. C. CROMMELIN,
W. E. TILLINGHAST.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1863.

WILLIAM H. CURTIS will also continue the stock commission business at No. 11 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership under the firm of DOLE & CO. for the transaction of a general Banking and Stockbrokerage business, and have taken offices at No. 13 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1863.

NATHANIEL DOLE,
THOMAS RICHARDSON,
NATHANIEL R. COBB.

MUSICAL.

AN ACCOMPLISHED MUSICIAN AND thorough teacher, whose references will vouch for the same, desires patronage. Address or call upon MUSIC TEACHER, No. 30 East 20th-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States.—No. [illegible], Room No. [illegible], first floor, over Park Bank.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, [illegible]

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until [illegible] on the 10th day of [illegible], for the transportation of military supplies during the years 1864 and 1865, on the following routes:

Route No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, [illegible] and any other depots that may be established during the years on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42° north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Utah, south of latitude 44° north, and east of longitude 114° west, and in the Territory of Colorado, north of latitude [illegible] north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40° north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas west of longitude 105° west.

Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from June to November, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders must give their names in full, as well as their place of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required will be as follows:

On Route No. 1	$100,000
On Route No. 2	200,000
On Route No. 3	50,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Routes Nos. 1, 2, or 3," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1864, and they will be required to have a place of business or agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

L. C. EASTON,
Major and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, [illegible], WASHINGTON, D. C., [illegible] }

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN, for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and price of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered, to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payments to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 346 Broadway, NEW-YORK CITY, Oct. [illegible], 1863. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 12th of November next, for furnishing by contract, at Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City,

Shelter Tents, of cotton or linen duck, samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will, however, present sample of the material of which they propose to make their tents, and state the number they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries.

A proper guarantee must accompany all bids for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Shelter Tents," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
U. S. Army.

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12, 1863. }

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS are solicited, and will be received at this office for the furnishing of cavalry horses to be delivered at Pittsburgh, Penn., Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Ind.

Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25). The horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. SAWTELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1863. }

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., TUESDAY, Nov. 10, 1863:

For building new steam fire-engine and tender for use of Engine Company No. 48.

For building new steam fire-engine and tender for use of Engine Company No. 13.

For building new steam fire-engine and tender for use of Engine Company No. 34.

For building new steam fire-engine and tender for use of Engine Company No. 37.

For building new tender for Engine Company No. 38.

For building new tender for Exempt Engine Company.

For rebuilding steam fire-engine for use of Engine Company No. 28.

New hand-engine for use of Engine Company No. 44.

Rebuilding hose-carriage for Company No. 38.

For building carriage for Hose Company No. 29.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Oct. 29, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

HARBOR DEFENCE.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—The Commissioners for Harbor and Frontier Defence of the State of New-York hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Engineer's office, No. 47 Exchange-place, (Room No. 35,) for the construction of timber rafts or floats for harbor defence, including the materials therefor, and for their delivery at the Narrows or such other point near New-York Harbor as may be designated. Plans and specifications will be exhibited at the above office on and after WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, and all necessary explanations made by the Engineer. By order of the Board of Commissioners.

W. W. EVANS, Engineer.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE MAGNIFICENTLY FURNISHED SUITE OF ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR, at No. 62 University-place, near Fifth-avenue, can now be had, with private table if desired.

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT board, in a new house, where there is but one family, or would let the third floor to a small American family. Inquire at No. 512 West 30th-st., west of 10th-av.

TO LET—NO. 8 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, en suite, with private table only, offering unsurpassed advantages to desirable parties.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, with or without board, at No. 117 East 20th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE secured for the Fall and Winter season in a commodious country residence, surrounded with beautiful scenery, and handsomely located among the hills. Air is pure and dry. Liberal table, large rooms, and stable. Reference required. Address R. F., [illegible], Ulster County, N. Y.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.—BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars for large quantities, 60 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. All KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. E. B. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Spruce-st., opposite the Astor House.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES made to order and inserted by Drs. RAUCH & GOUGELMANN, (from Paris,) No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

FRENCH PORCELAIN, PARIAN MARBLE, gas fixtures and chandeliers, bronzes, table glass and cutlery, silver-plated and Japanned ware, cottage and Bohemian fancy goods, kitchen crockery, &c., &c. RUFUS M. BRUNDIGE, No. 919 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.

THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 5,888 tons burden, [illegible]
HIBERNIA, 2,400 tons burden, [illegible]
COLUMBIA, 2,400 tons burden, [illegible]
ANGLIA, 2,400 tons burden, [illegible]

The magnificent steamship HIBERNIA, Capt. [illegible], will sail from BOSTON for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL on TUESDAY, Nov. 3, to be followed by the ADRIATIC, Capt. [illegible], from NEW-YORK, Nov. 10.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin ... [illegible]
Intermediate ... [illegible]

Passengers forwarded also to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, $50, $60.

For passage apply to

SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway.

For freight, and other information, apply to

LAWRENCE, GILES & CO., No. 11 South William-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamships,

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and receive TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,000	Pressing.	Friday, Nov. 20.
VIRGINIA	2,877	Grace.	Friday, Dec. 4.
CAROLINA	2,879	Roberts.	Friday, Dec. 18.

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments and classed first class for 12 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin ... { $75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage ... { 35 }

Dietary and accommodation not surpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDON.

The splendid British iron Steamship BELLONA, 2,000 TONS, CAPT. W. H. PINKHAM, WILL SAIL On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, at 2 P. M., FOR LONDON DIRECT.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin ... [illegible]
Second Cabin ... [illegible]
Steerage ... [illegible]

payable in U. S. Currency.

For passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the office, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight, apply at No. 56 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, FRANCIS A. DAGY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for Havana, direct, on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

STEAMER ROANOKE FOR HAVANA.

The steamer ROANOKE will, be unavoidably detained until MONDAY, Nov. 2, at 3 o'clock, when she will positively sail.

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. [illegible], Carrying the regular United States Mail, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M.

No freight received or bills of lading signed after Friday. For passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, or freight, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Side-wheel Steamship EAGLE, EDWARD ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, at 3 o'clock precisely, for Havana direct.

No freight received or bills of lading signed, on the day of sailing. For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS LINE, VIA PANAMA, FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.

On FRIDAY, Nov. 13, at noon.

The steamship ILLINOIS, 2,500 tons,

the finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade, will sail as above from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 177 West-st.

N. B.—Attention is called to the change of route.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA—FOR Liverpool. The Scotia, JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 4th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the Scotia, from 10 to 11 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The China will sail 18th inst.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry at [illegible]. Leave Flushing at [illegible]. N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—FALL ARRANGEMENT.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. Mail train for Greenport, stopping at all stations, and 3:30 P. M. Boston Train, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem, and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 3:30 P. M. For Syosset, [illegible] and 11 A. M., and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, [illegible], 4:20, 5:30 and 6 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train to Yaphank, at 8:15 A. M., (from 34th-st.,) stopping at all stations. Fare for this train at excursion rates. For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 6:15 P. M. from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST. / FROM THIRTIETH-ST.

Express, 7 and 10 A. M. and [illegible] / 7:25, 10:27 A. M. and 5:27 and 5:15 and 6 P. M. / 5:32 P. M.

Troy and Albany, (with [illegible] 10:57 P. M. sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:30 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS: 7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Sept. 10, the trips leaving New-York at 10:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 11:10 A. M., will be discontinued. On and after Monday, Sept. 14, the J. D. BEERS will leave foot of Murray-st. at 6:45 A. M., connecting with trains for all stations, and at 3 P. M. for Manchester, Toms River and intermediate stations.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City at 6:10 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:20 run to Monsey.

Oct. 12, 1863. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany, 10:30 A. M.; for Dover Plains, 10:30 A. M., 4 P. M.; for Croton Falls, 8:15, 10:30 A. M., 4 P. M. For other trains, see time-tables.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

NOVEMBER.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.

SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.

The steamer META, Capt. H. B. PARKER.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.			LEAVES RED BANK.		
Saturday, Oct. 31	11	A. M.	Friday, Oct. 30	9	A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 3	1	P. M.	Monday, Nov. 2	1	P. M.
Thursday, Nov. 5	2½	P. M.	Wednesday, Nov. 4	1	P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 7	[illegible]	P. M.	Friday, Nov. 6	2½	P. M.
Monday, Nov. 9	3½	P. M.	Sunday, Nov. 8	6	A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 10	3½	P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 10	7	A. M.
Wednesday, Nov. 11	3	P. M.	Wednesday, Nov. 11	8	A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 12	3	P. M.	Thursday, Nov. 12	7½	A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 14	10½	A. M.	Friday, Nov. 13	8	A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. Night Line—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MEETINGS.

GRAND MASS MEETING OF THE MACHINISTS of New-York and vicinity will be held at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, 1863, to ratify the action of the Board of Delegates appointed at a meeting of machinists, held Oct. 23. All employers are most respectfully invited to be present. By order. [illegible], President.

R. J. DUBIE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

SIMONSON & BROWN offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold. No. 26½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD HAIGHT offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

PROCLAMATION.—BY VIRTUE OF AND IN accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt, approved Feb. 22, 1861," I, RICHARD YATES, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the [illegible] day of November, A. D. 1863, at the American Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, I will pay the Bonds of the State of Illinois, hereinafter particularly described in this proclamation. And by virtue and in pursuance of said law, I do further notify all whom it may concern, that the interest upon each and all of said bonds will cease from the time of payment specified in this notice, viz.: from the [illegible] of November, [illegible] Bonds of the State issued under the provisions of the above recited act, being Refunded Stock Coupon Bonds of one thousand dollars each, dated July 1, 1862, due or payable 1865, Bonds Nos. [illegible] issued to Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor, Nos. [illegible] issued to J. Dunn, attorney, Nos. [illegible] issued to W. H. Marston, Nos. [illegible] issued to H. Corwith, No. 51 issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney, No. 52 issued to J. Dunn, attorney, Nos. [illegible] issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney, Nos. [illegible] issued to E. F. Leonard, attorney.

[L. S.] In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, at Springfield, this 28th day of September, 1863. RICHARD YATES, Governor.

By the Governor:
O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1863. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, 1863, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The Transfer books will be closed on Monday, Nov. 2, at 3 P. M., and reopen on Friday, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, BANKERS, NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., OFFER FOR SALE:

ATLANTIC GREAT WESTERN 7 per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds, (Ohio section) due 1876.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO. First Mortgage 10 per Cent. Bonds; this Company pays the Coupons in Gold.

CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO. First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds, due 1898.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Harlem and [illegible] R. R. Company will be held at the Company's office, Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of hearing a report of this year's proceedings and for electing a new Board of Directors, &c.

G. L. DARRWOOD, Secretary.

FORDHAM, Oct. 19, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1863.

HICKSVILLE AND COLD SPRING BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—An election for Thirteen Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held in Room No. 12 Insurance Building, corner of Wall and William sts., on MONDAY, Nov. 2. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock and remain open one hour.

WALTER S. P. JONES, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1863.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, 1863, FROM Funded Coupon Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at this office, on and after that date. Coupons from Bonds registered will be paid only to parties in whose name they are registered, or upon their written order.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, cor. 4th-av. and 26th-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1863. }

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after MONDAY, Nov. 2, at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD CO., No. 12 WALL-ST., Oct. 30, 1863.

THE COUPONS OF THE PREFERRED Second Mortgage Series D, and of the Income Bonds of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, due on the 1st of November, 1863, will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of North America, free of the Government tax.

W. D. GRISWOLD, President.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 35 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1863. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 9th day of November next. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1863. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 9th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

GEORGE T. HAWS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1863.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS.—The amount of the coupons due Nov. 1 on the above-named bonds has been placed to the credit of the holders, and will be paid to them on presentation.

G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—State of Ohio Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable 1st April and 1st October; principal payable in 1876. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For particulars apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

MADISON, Oct. 28, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Coupons due 1st November next on the Mortgage Bonds of the Indianapolis and Madison Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of J. & S. Ferguson, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York.

F. H. SMITH, President.

LAND WARRANTS PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.—Quartermasters' and Paymasters' Certificates; also Treasury Certificates for officers' and soldiers' Pay and Bounty, collected or cashed by

C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st.

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. Bought and sold at Board of Brokers.

By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO., No. 50 Exchange-place.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in and out of town, in sums of $5,000 to $150,000. Apply to WARD McLEAN, (late Field & McLean,) No. 9 Pine-st., second floor.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to

WM. H. MARSTON, No. 36 Wall-st.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by

McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Coupons due Nov. 1, 1863, detached from the above bonds, will be paid on and after that day at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 29, 1863. }

A DIVIDEND ON THE CAPITAL STOCK of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company of Four (4) per Cent. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors out of the earnings of the six months ending Nov. 1, next, payable at the office of Messrs. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, on the 28th day of October next, free from Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed Oct. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen Oct. 27 at 9 o'clock A. M.

All dividends not called for by the 30th of November next will be paid at this office in sight exchange on New-York, or current funds, at the option of the stockholder.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD CO., Treasurer's Office, Cleveland, O., Oct. 12, 1863. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of Government Tax, on the full shares of the Capital Stock of this Company appearing on the books at the close of business on the 31st inst., payable at this office on and after Nov. 10 next. The Transfer Books will be closed Oct. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened Nov. 11, at 9 o'clock A. M.

O. M. BURKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NORWICH ARMS COMPANY.—NORWICH, Conn., Oct. 20, 1863.—The second quarterly dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared to the holders of Stock of this Company, Oct. 20, 1863, payable Nov. 2, free of Government Tax.

The Boston Stockholders will receive their dividends at the office of Messrs. E. P. [illegible] & Co., No. 24 State-st., Boston, and the New-York Stockholders at the office of Messrs. O. D. Ashley & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place.

Connecticut stockholders will receive their dividends at the office of the Company, in Norwich, Conn.

WM. R. TINGLEY, Sec'y and Treas.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1863. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable, free of Government Tax, on and after the 2d day of Nov. next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 23d inst. to Nov. 2.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.—AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 4 Ludlow-st., and all the stationers generally.

JESSE G. KEYS.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Blank Books, Paper, Stationery and Printing at moderate prices.

WANTED—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES for 1851. Address H., Box No. 161, Times Office, stating price.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

HOSTS OF NEW ATTRACTIONS.
THE GHOST DRAMA.
NEW PANTOMIME.
NEW GROUP OF MOVING WAX FIGURES.
LAST WEEK POSITIVELY
OF
THE WONDERFUL SANDFORD BROTHERS.
LAST WEEK OF
MADEMOISELLE MEDIA.
GRAND GALA WEEK.
THE BEST COMBINATION OF ATTRACTIONS EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.
THE BEST DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES.
THE BEST PANTOMIMES.
THE BEST CURIOSITIES.

The richest, most interesting, and most instructive amusements and novelties to be found in the world.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK, and EVERY EVENING AT 7½,

will be produced a

NEW ROMANTIC GHOST DRAMA,
CHRISTMAS EVE;
OR,
THE DUEL IN THE SNOW,

Full in scenery, thrilling in incidents, abounding in beautiful tableaux and novel illusions, including

THE GHOST,

and will be followed at each representation, by

A NEW COMIC PANTOMIME,

called the

RENDEZVOUS;
OR, THE
CONSCRIPTION IN THE VILLAGE,

by the Talented Pantomime and Ballet company,

THE SANDFORD BROTHERS
AND
MADEMOISELLE MEDIA,

the beautiful and accomplished Danseuse, who positively CLOSE THEIR ENGAGEMENT THIS WEEK.

To be seen at all hours every day and evening,

THE WONDERFUL ALBINO FAMILY,

from Madagascar, who, though born of black African parents, are

WHITE AS SNOW, WHITE HAIR

and pink eyes, the greatest wonders in the world.

MONS. ALEXANDER, MAGICIAN,

Pupil of the Great Wizard of the North, gives his wonderful tricks and feats of Magic

EVERY HOUR, DAY AND EVENING,

on the platform in the main hall of the Museum, and tells books teaching

EVERY MAN TO BE HIS OWN MAGICIAN.

THE GIANT BOY,

Eighteen years old, and over

EIGHT FEET HIGH,

the tallest man living. Also,

A SPLENDID GROUP OF
MOVING WAX FIGURES,

imported from Europe, representing

DON CARLOS AND HIS SUITE

encamped in the Mountains of old Castile, including the

DYING SCENE OF THE
SPANISH CHIEF, ZUMALACARREGUI,

surrounded by his Wife, Sister and other Friends.

MRS. GEN. TOM THUMB'S
PETITE SEWING MACHINE,

A most perfect and beautiful specimen of mechanism.

TROPICAL COLORED FISH.
THE LIVING MONSTER PYTHON.
THE GREAT DRAGON OF THE EAST.
AUTOMATON WRITER.
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.

The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anaconda, Wax Figures, &c.

Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

All complimentary Tickets now out must be used before the 15th of November, as there will be no free tickets after that time.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. ANOTHER SPLENDID BILL. EVERYTHING NEW. Christy, Bowers, Purdy, Prendergast, Herman, Carter, Simpson, Hogan, Lewis, &c., in the following new pieces:

THE GIGANTIC SWINDLE, OR, SOLD OUT.
THE ACTOR AND THE SINGER.
THE INTELLIGENCE OFFICE RECRUIT.
THE BUTTERFLY FLIES, GREENBACKS.
FULTON MARKET ON A SATURDAY NIGHT, &c.

Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

IRVING HALL.
MEMORIAL CONCERT
TO
HERMAN A. WOLLENHAUPT
AND
TESTIMONIAL TO HIS FAMILY,
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4,

on which occasion the following Artists have in the kindest manner volunteered their valuable services:

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,

by permission of Max Maretzek, Esq.

Mr. L. M. Gottschalk,	Mr. G. W. Morgan,
Mr. Wm. Mason,	Mr. G. Campbell,
Mr. S. B. Mills,	Mr. Thos. Thomas,
Mr. Wm. Mason,	Mr. J. Wollenhaupt,
Mr. J. N. Pattison,	Mr. F. L. Ritter,
Mr. Robert Heller,	Mr. J. Mosenthal,
Mr. Harry Sanderson,	Mr. C. Bergner,
Mr. [illegible]	Mr. [illegible]
Mr. H. C. Timm,	Mr. C. Wells,

The New-York Liederkranz.

Mr. Pease, Accompanist.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

William H. Fry,	Edmund Schuch,
Chas. E. Seymour,	Charles Fradel,
E. Mamerau,	Wm. A. Pond,
Henry A. Delille,	Paul F. Nicholson,
Wm. Steinway,	Theodore Hagen,
L. F. Harrison,	Max Maretzek,

WM. HALL, Chairman.
E. BEER, Treasurer.

HENRY C. WATSON, Secretary.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. The Concert will commence 7¾ o'clock.

Tickets $1. For sale at all the music stores. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. For sale only at BEER & SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.

Lessee and Manager ... Mr. GABRIEL HARRISON
Stage Manager ... Mr. H. A. BAKER

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 2,
SATAN IN PARIS.

The Mysterious Stranger ... Miss Henrietta Irving
Henry de Beauvoliet ... Mr. Whiting
Count Vanilla ... Mr. Metkiff
Crapaud ... Mr. Lennox
Chrichon ... Mr. Geo. Ree
Mlle. de Nantaille ... Miss Conran
Mme. Leseval ... Mrs. G. F. Tyrrell

ALPINE MAID.

Rosetta (with songs) ... Miss Mary Shaw

Doors open at 7; commence at 8.

HUNTINGTON'S NEW PICTURE,
"MERCY'S DREAM,"

On exhibition at GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 5th day of November, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner SIR GEORGE, consisting of

FLOUR,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
LEATHER,
BRANDY,
GIN,
JAMAICA RUM,
&c., &c.

R. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF HORSES, CATTLE, WAGONS, FARMING UTENSILS, CORN, POTATOES, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 5, at 11 o'clock, at the farm of P. M. Pirnie, Esq., Westchester, 8 horses, 8 cows, 4 heifers, 700 bushels of corn, 1,000 do. of potatoes, hay, wagons, carts, etc. Catalogues at No. 52½ Pine-st.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 6th day of November, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board, thereof, the schooner St. George, her tackle, apparel, and furniture.

The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at Public Auction, on the 10th day of November, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Southern Naval Store Yard, Brooklyn, 267 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, part of the cargo of the steamer Susan.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Dated Oct. 29, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1863, at 12 o'clock, on board Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, schooner Lady's Delight, her tackle, apparel, &c. She now lies at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

ROBT. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

CAMELIA JAPONICAS AT AUCTION—ON WEDNESDAY, 4th inst., at 10 A. M., at No. 9 John-st. The sale will include upward of 500 specimen plants, of the most desirable varieties, varying in size from 1 to 10 feet in height, all well set with flower buds. Selected from the extensive collection of Mr. Andrew Dryburgh, Philadelphia.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES,
NO. 204 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK.

Additional classes for children to meet on Mondays and Thursdays, will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 12, at 4 P. M.

CLASSES FORMING AT J. R. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 282 4th-av., near 23d-st. Private lessons daily.

C. H. RIVERS,
BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 23 Schermerhorn-st., corner of Court-st. All the fashionable dances in one course of lessons; classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH LITERATURE, GRAMMAR, CONVERSATION, taught by a new and rapid method, by Prof. L. MALEZIEUX, graduate of the Academy of Paris, (France,) No. 146 East 14th-st. Private lessons. The highest references given.

THE MISSES PALACHE HAVE REOPENED their English, French and German Boarding and Day-School at their new residence, No. 114 West 26th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE OPERA.

DIRECTOR ... MAX MARETZEK

THIRTEENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, at 8,
GRAND EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCE OF
DONIZETTI'S GRAND TRAGIC OPERA,
In four acts, of
LUCREZIA BORGIA,

with the following unprecedentedly great cast:

LUCREZIA ... MME. J. MEDORI
MAFFIO ORSINI ... MLLE. H. SULZER
GENNARO ... SIG. F. MAZZOLENI
DUKE ALFONSO ... SIG. H. BIACHI
LIVEROTTO ... SIG. TAMARO
VITELLOZZO ... SIG. LOTTI
GAZELLA ... SIG. BELLINI
PETRUCCI ... SIG. YPPOLITO
GUBETTA ... SIG. COLETTI
RUSTIGHELLO ... SIG. REICHARDT
ASTOLFO ... SIG. MULLER
Conductor ... SIG. J. NUNO.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.

DIRECTOR ... MAX MARETZEK

FOURTH GRAND OPERA NIGHT,
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, 1863,

when will be presented Donizetti's favorite opera of

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,

with its immense cast.

WINTER GARDEN.

The management has sincere pleasure in announcing an engagement with those charming and popular artists

MR. and MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,

so universally recognized through Europe and America as

THE IRISH BOY

and

YANKEE GIRL.

On this their first engagement in their native City during the regular dramatic season, they will appear in a series of

THOSE LIGHT AND HUMOROUS PIECES

with which their names are so pleasantly associated, embracing

DRAMA,
FARCE,
BURLESQUE,
and
COMEDY,

concluding each evening at 10½ o'clock.

MONDAY, Nov. 2, will be presented an adaptation of Lover's popular novel of

HANDY ANDY.

Handy Andy ... Mr. W. J. Florence

To be followed by Mr. Florence's protean Comedietta of

MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE,

in which

MRS. W. J. FLORENCE

will sustain

SIX DIFFERENT CHARACTERS,

with
SONG
AND
DANCE.

To conclude with the roaring farce,

THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER.

William Williams, N. Y. S. V. ... Mr. W. J. Florence

Mr. and Mrs. Florence will be supported by a full company, including many popular favorites.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Manageress ... Mrs. John Wood
Director ... Mr. Walcot

TRIUMPHANT CAREER.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS.
MUSIC, MIRTH AND LAUGHTER.
BROUGHAM'S EXTRAVAGANZA
ALL THE RAGE.
MRS. JOHN WOOD
IN
YE GENTLE SAVAGE.
A GENUINE HIT.
HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, 1863,

And every evening until further notice, the renowned extravaganza of

PO-CA-HON-TAS,
OR,
YE GENTLE SAVAGE.

New Scenery ... by ... [illegible]
New Costumes ... by ... [illegible]
New Properties ... by ... [illegible]

A NEW MEDLEY OVERTURE BY THOS. BAKER.

MRS. JOHN WOOD
AS
POCAHONTAS.

Powhatan, King of the Tuscaroras ... Mr. W. Davidge

ALL THE COMPANY IN THE CAST.

To commence with the highly successful new comedietta entitled

MY PRESERVER.

Mary Walker ... Mrs. Sedley Brown
Bilberry, a ploughboy ... Mr. Geo. Jamison

Doors open at 7, commence at 7½ o'clock.

Box Book open from 8 to 4 o'clock. Seats may be secured

THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.

The Overture to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

NOTICE.

The extraordinary and unprecedented success of

THE NEW DRAMA,

which, owing to the increased demand for seats, would seem as yet to be only in the

COMMENCEMENT OF ITS SPLENDID RUN,

induces Mr. Wallack to recommend an early application at the box office, where places can be secured a week in advance.

ROSEDALE,
OR
THE
RIFLE BALL.
EVERY NIGHT.

MR. VANDENHOFF'S
SECOND READING, AT DODWORTH'S HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 2.
PROGRAMME

PART I.—RICHELIEU.
PART II.—SAM WELLER'S VALENTINE—A Dialogue between Old Weller and Sam.

Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Wm. Hall & Sons', No. 543 Broadway; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis', No. 769 Broadway; F. J. Crowen's, No. 843 Broadway; Fifth-av. Hotel, St. Nicholas Hotel, and at the door.

Doors open at 7. Reading to commence at 8 o'clock.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
TUESDAY, NOV. 3, 1863.
LES VIVACITES DU CAPITAIN.

Comedie in 3 acts by M. Labiche.

LE POUR ET LE CONTRE.

Proverbe in one act by M. Octave Feuillet.

Doors open at 7½. Curtain raised at 7¾ o'clock.

HELP WANTED

A COOK, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—TWO women wanted, one as cook and assist in washing, the other as laundress and chambermaid. Apply at No. 40 West 22d-st., between 4 and 7 P. M. None but those highly recommended need call.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A COMPETENT WAITER; one who understands his business thoroughly, and can bring the best of City references, and is willing to go into the country. A Protestant preferred. Apply at No. 40 Wall-st., Sun Insurance Company.

A TAILORESS WANTED TO MAKE pants, who understands her business. Apply in the store No. 178 Hester-st.

BOOK COMPOSITORS WANTED.—TEN or twelve first-class hands for permanent situations. Apply at No. 13 Vandewater-st.

AGENTS WANTED.—CALL AND EXAMINE, or ten samples sent free by mail for 20 cents that retails for $2; urgently needed by every person. By R. L. WOLCOTT, No. 170 Chatham-square, New-York.

TO SALESMEN.—WANTED, FOR NEAR BY trade, in a wholesale clothing house, four active young men. Address, with real name, J. S., Box No. 158 Times Office.

WANTED—A GOOD BOOK-KEEPER AT A SALARY of $1,200, who will loan $3,000 for one year on first-class security. Address H. & CO., Box No. 4,062.

WANTED—ALL WHO ARE NOT PAID FOR their labor or goods to call on Lawyer R. M. PECKHAM, No. 14 Chambers-st. Advice free. Divorces obtained privately.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BASEMENT house No. 3 Middagh-st., Brooklyn, 2d door from Columbia-st., near Fulton ferry; has court-yard and large piazza, wash-kitchen, gas and fixtures, hot and cold water to second story, bath and closets; speaking tubes; lot 25 by 120 feet. Possession given immediately. Apply to S. HONDLOW, in Brooklyn, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, brown-stone-front, high-stoop house, situated 125 East 36th-st.; size of house, 20x53; lot, 98 feet 9 inches; house in excellent condition all through; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire on the premises for further particulars.

FOR SALE.—ONE HOUSE AND BARN, AND about four acres of land; fine building site, Bloomfield, New-Jersey, by JAMES L. WHARRY.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

CHOICE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—eleven miles from the City Hall, containing about seventeen acres, with one thousand feet of water front, and all the buildings essential to a gentleman's residence. It adjoins the residences of FRANCIS BARRETTO, Esq., PAUL SPOFFORD, Esq., and GEORGE S. FOX, Esq., being a portion of Barretto Point. It is in every respect complete. The lawn is replete with beautiful shade trees, and the grounds well filled with the choicest fruit trees. The land is in the highest state of cultivation, having been occupied and improved by the undersigned during the past twelve years. LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 70 Pine-st.

SOUTH BERGEN, N. J., 2 MILES FROM the Jersey City Ferry, horse cars every ten minutes.—For sale, a magnificent dwelling, just ready for occupancy; contains parlor, dining, library, reception, and bath rooms, with 1¼ acre of land. Price $12,500. Plots 75 ft. 9 inches by 200 ft., for sale. Apply to JOSIAH PATTON, care C. H. Smith, No. 119 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE, No. 321 WEST 16th-st., with stable and carriage-house in the rear; rent $300 to the 1st of May; suitable for a gentleman and his wife.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE GOOD-WILL and furniture of a fine house, now occupied as a lodging-house, one door from 10th-st., No. 43 3d-av. Present occupant is leaving on account of ill health.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE, BETWEEN 4TH and 6th avs., Washington-square and 30th-st. wanted, about November to 1st May next, by a small private family. Apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 6 Pine-st.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S SPEECH.

Continued from First Page.

arrested. When I came into power the State of New-York had furnished more than its quota of men, under the industrious and vigorous administration of Gov. Morgan. The Northwestern States had done the same thing; but the New-England States, even more patriotic than we, (laughter) were behindhand, except the single State of Rhode Island. You know very well that recruiting officers for New-England were opened in your city, and have been here for the last two years, even in the present time. We wanted to know how the account stood; but we never could find out. It never yet has been fairly stated. New-York was called upon for 60,000 men. We claimed for the services of our men more than was allowed to us. When the draft was about to be made, notice were served on me alleging the enrollment in the different Congressional Districts here. These I received when I was here during the unfortunate riots which occurred here. I discovered great inaccuracy, and asked that errors should be corrected and equal justice should be done. That correspondence has been declared to be very disorganizing; but why then did they publish it? I never did. [Applause.] I asked too, that when the enrollment was made, it should be put up in some conspicuous place, that all might see that their names were properly registered. I asked too that some system should be devised by which it should be known that every name thus enrolled should be put into the wheel of fate, and that the names should be fairly drawn out. If this had been a lottery for a horse, would there not have been more precautions to prove that it was fairly done? It is one of the most extraordinary transactions in history. Somebody's son, somebody's brother, some poor woman's husband was to be drawn; 60,000 houses were to be made unhappy; and surely precautions like these ought to be taken; and every thoughtful man would say, In God's name, let us see that there shall be no complaint or appearance of injustice. I thought so, and was accounted a very bad man. But let that pass. I soon began to discover injustice, not only between Congressional Districts, but between States. Vermont had never furnished her number of men to the army; yet she was called upon to furnish less than a single Congressional District in Brooklyn. Is that right and just? I do not mean to charge that this Government meant to sit down and do a great wrong to the State of New-York. But I want to draw a lesson from it, and to make the most charitable deduction I can make, to show the evils of consolidation and centralization in our unequal representation in the Government. New-England has twelve Senators to look out for 31,000 men, and we had but three to look out for 39,000 men; and their influence was greater than ours. Look at the interests of New-York under such a system as is proposed. Our interests are peculiar. We are made rich by transporting the products of the Great West, and by being the factors or agents to buy goods from the Old World, and make exchanges for the other States. Is it prudent or right to ask of this State to make a revolution for centralization when we have not the representation adapted to it? I do not want the present system changed. I am willing that little Rhode Island should stand in the Senate of the United States by the side of the State of New-York, and an equal. But I am not willing to have a practical revolution for consolidation and centralization of power, to our detriment and destruction. [Great applause.] No man who is a true friend to New-England would consent to it. Every intelligent New-Englander must see that such a system must result to their own injury and ruin. The power of the Government depends more upon the restraints in the Constitution than upon the powers given; and I will illustrate this by a very humble figure. Take a well made oak stone and serviceable, surrounded by iron hoops which bind it together. Suppose the oak should undertake to burst these restraining bands in order to become a hogshead, it would not even become a barrel; it would be a bundle of staves, and nothing more. So it is the restraining influences of the Constitution which make it valuable, useful and serviceable. Destroy them, and you destroy the General Government itself. A member of Congress last Winter asked me if I feared that the General Government would destroy the rights of the States. I told him No; there were great communities that would outlive all the wrong that could be heaped upon them. You may wrong Ohio to-day; but generous Ohio will outlive her oppressors whole centuries. You may wrong Pennsylvania, but she will still be the Keystone State. I do not fear for the States; but I do fear for the General Government itself. Says he, "we have got tired of handing round the hat, going round asking for favors." I reminded him that at that moment the Government had a greater material power than had been collected in the hands of the people. Whence did it come? Because the man on the crossroads, in the towns and villages, gave it to their sons, "Go and save our Union, and battle for the flag of the country." They forgot all this and resolved no longer to hand round the hat, but to pass the Conscription act. I begged them not to adopt that measure. I warned them that they would fail in it. I implored them to allow us to go on and raise troops as heretofore. And we were told by the President that in the State of New-York, that but a few weeks before had sent forth her sons to save the nation's life and protect Maryland from invasion, this poor request could not be granted, because there was not time. There was time enough in the West. There was time enough in Wisconsin, where the draft was not held, and will not be until after the election is over; but there was no time in the State of New-York.

Look at the attitude of New-York! Let me tell you what the surplus has been. Not only had the surplus gone out this year which was produced by the energy of my predecessor, but since the first day of January last, the State of New-York has raised more than 16,000 volunteers—more than has been obtained by the draft. [Cheers.] But beyond that then came a midnight cry of help. They asked me doubtfully and distrustfully when they made a call, whether under the Constitution they had a right to make it, whether I would do what I could to save. I responded at once and promptly, and I received their warmest thanks for doing it. I was urged to send at once, because it would give new spirit to the people of other States. Then the army was not to be denied the little privilege. New-York was to do what she did do—animate other States. What took place? The battle at Gettysburgh—one of the most bloody that was ever fought on the face of the earth. For four long days did it rage, until at length it was decided by the arbitrament of by our enemies, and the Nation's Capital was safe. [Applause.] Do you think that the 16,000 that New-York have sent forth could be spared? They were not all upon the battle field, but they occupied positions that relieved men who were there. They gave courage to the soldiers and alarmed the enemy. Now I say it is not claiming too much for our own citizens—that the militia men of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and Rochester and Buffalo, who saved us that battle—with the volunteers that have gone forth (not drafted men) since the 1st day of January last, New-York has sent to the field 25,000 men, (applause,) and I believe that that is a much greater number than has been sent by all the other States of the Union voluntarily. [Applause.] I do not know this to be the fact, but I believe it to be the truth. Then why should New-York be denied the privilege accorded to other States? Why should we be compelled to furnish an unequal proportion of those to go forth and sacrifice their lives in the battle-field? But they say that the Administration has been hindered in the prosecution of the war by this State. I denied it, not alone in my own behalf, and in behalf of the Democratic party, but in behalf of the people of the State of New-York—men of all parties and opinions. I believe that New-York is the only State in this Confederacy that, without regard to the draft, passed a law giving bounties at all times to those who enter the service of their country. [Applause.] The law was not passed by one party—it was the action of both. The last Legislature was equally divided. The Senate had a strong Republican majority, and the bill could not become a law unless I wrote "approved" at the bottom. Therefore, I do not speak for party. I do not speak for myself—except to have performed an obvious duty, but I do claim that for this State, its own citizens, its own journals and its own orators should not have been so untrue to it as not to have made these things felt though our land. Thus we stand here, in these days, it seems to me a position clearly defined. On Tuesday next you must decide for yourselves. You may be holders of Government securities, or if you are not you are taxpayers, and have a deep and vital interest as citizens in your relationship to the Government in bringing this war to a speedy and successful conclusion. You have a deep interest in the preservation of this Union. It must not perish. We intend to put forth force for its preservation. But we demand that when it can be saved it shall not be lost again to gratify any fanatical theory, but that when the Union can be saved and the Constitution restored, this war must stop. [Applause.] Up to that point we will put forth every energy—we will cheerfully give our lives and all that we have to this our Union, but when we have reached it this war must stop. [Renewed applause.] It must not go on to shed the blood and treasure of our country to destroy it again. [Applause.] But I am hopeful. I cannot despair of the Republic. If men will not listen to reason, if they will not hear the warning, but will be blinded by passion and prejudice, Whether this Union is to be saved now or hereafter, I will never abandon the idea that it must be saved. I will continue patient and forbearing, bearing not personal insult or injustice, and follow in the pathway of duty. [Cheers.] Whatever other men may do, we will contend for the Union as it was, and we will have it. We will contend for the Constitution as our fathers framed it, and we will maintain it in its integrity, and borrow the beautiful figure of another to another State (it is as apt now as it was in an old occasion). "When this war is over, that blue field shall glitter with every star that glitters now, and every star shall represent a State." [Tremendous applause, and three cheers for Gov. Seymour.]

Hon. S. S. Cox, member of Congress for Ohio, followed, at some length, advancing similar views, and representing the fate of his former colleague now in exile; which [illegible]

OVATION TO GEN. SICKLES.

Serenade at the Brevoort House.

Great Popular Demonstration and Enthusiasm.

PATRIOTIC SPEECH OF GENERAL SICKLES.

THE FATE OF COPPERHEADS FORETOLD.

An unusually suggestive and brilliant display of popular sympathy and enthusiasm was last evening evoked in behalf of Maj.-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, in place of the dinner which the General some days ago declined, a number of prominent citizens resolved to give him a compliment, which he could scarcely avoid appreciating and acknowledging. To this end the famous orchestral resources of Signor Gaetano's Seventh Regiment Band were called in requisition, and a musical treat prepared, such as should render their performance memorable in the history of serenades.

Long before 8 o'clock, the hour at which the serenade was announced to take place, the whole space in front of and around the Brevoort House, where Gen. Sickles is staying, was densely thronged with an eager multitude, of which the gentlemen form not an inconsiderable portion. There in patient docility as the evening gradually grew, they waited until near 11 o'clock, about which time a flight of rockets gave the signal for the band to commence the programme, which was to make a portion of the amends for the long delay. Signor Gaetano outdid his former efforts of a similar kind. He gave selections from "Tannhauser," "William Tell," "Martha," "The Enchantress," and other operas in his very best manner, finally, as Gen. Sickles appeared upon the balcony, giving the stirring strains of "Hail to the Chief," the harmonious swell of which, however, was drowned in the deafening roar of welcome which burst forth the moment that General Sickles was recognized. At this point the scene was most impressive. A swaying mass of overal thousands, their upturned faces glowing with hearty good will and pleasurable excitement, and further lighted up by the blaze of many tinted fireworks, is a spectacle at all times well worth beholding. To the half interested witness it imparts a touch of involuntary enthusiasm for him on whose account the scene is enacted. It must be recompense enough for such peril, toil and suffering as Gen. Sickles has endured in his country's cause.

When the enthusiasm had to some extent subsided, Hon. Charles P. Kirkland came forward, and in a few brief remarks introduced Gen. Sickles, who after another and another burst of welcome, spoke as follows:

GEN. SICKLES' SPEECH.

Gentlemen—Having declined the handsome offer of a public reception by the City authorities, and denied myself the pleasure of accepting the flattering tribute of a public dinner, I had expected the pleasing anticipation that my brief visit to the City for surgical advice would be quiet enough to meet the most stringent directions of Dr. Cabeoolah. That illusion is broken (laughter) surely in the strangest manner (laughter) by an enterprising band of serenaders, and, surrounded, and incarcerated, I is a disagreeable solution to know that I maintain no friends—friends who have ever been too partial in their judgment to refuse me their indulgence now. [Applause.] Years have passed, since I have met a public assemblage in my native City; years of eventful interest to the people of this country. We have learned, meanwhile, how to meet the requirements of a great war. We have seen that among States as with men, there is a swift descent from friendship to hatred, from union to discord, from peace to conflict. In war foreign relations we accordingly that neither traditional alliances nor language nor kinsmanship, are the strongest ties that the rival instincts which sway the most cultivated nations. And although as yet only in the first century of our own history—the youngest among powerful Empires—we have proved that matchless resources, unyielding endurance, invincible will and heroic love of country are attributes of the American people. [Great applause.] The great problems of peace and war engage not alone the councils of our statesmen and Generals, but they are the topics which now most interest you. How shall we restore the lost sovereignty of the Union? How shall we undo the foul wrong of the rebellion? There are not a few who have quailed before the magnitude of the task. Of these, should Heaven, the President is no one. [Applause.] He whom the burden most best has never faltered in heart or purpose. [Renewed applause.] He is sustained, as is just, by the great mass of the nation, by the potential voice of the Press, and by the armies and fleets of the Union. Grappling with administrative questions more difficult and delicate than ever before tried the sagacity and courage of our statesmen, he has so borne himself that every loyal heart acknowledges the candor, ability and tact which signalize the character of our First Magistrate. [Applause.] That history will assign him a conspicuous rank among great rulers, is no longer doubtful. It is now more than ever plain that the surest way to peace is to fortify the Government with public opinion, steady and staunch. We can thus increase the effective strength of the army so that it will decimate the rebel force at all points, and have reserves enough "to occupy Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and North Carolina. The establishment of regular government and the return of tranquility and industry in those States will be the means of proving to the South that liberty and order are only to be found in the restoration of the Union. [Applause.] Thus assured, the Southern population, already weary of the war, despairing of all success from abroad, and convinced of the indestructible purpose and inexhaustible power of the North, will denounce the Richmond despotism. Bereft of moral or political support, our military operations must soon isolate Virginia from the remaining fragments of insurgent territory. With this consummation the rebellion fails and peace will be proclaimed. To this end the President asks for 300,000 men. Let no one be invested anywhere with civil authority who hesitates to give these men—nay, who will not go himself, if need be. The worst foe of the army, the real enemy of peace, the most reckless citizen, is he who by word or act, delays or hinders this reinforcement. ["Cheers on!"] By all means let them be volunteers. This would be the crowning glory of the struggle. [Applause.] And to say nothing of the effect abroad, the spectacle of another grand uprising of the North, like that which followed the fall of Sumter, would carry dismay to the Southern Cabinet and camp. [Applause.] Let us all set to work, then, to raise these volunteers. The authorities, the Press, the women of the land, the Church, the politicians, the capitalists, leagues and committees. In the State of New-York we have 14,000 school districts. The State Government and each of the great political organizations has its agencies in every one of them. By employing these choicest facilities, the volunteers can be gotten from every school district in the State, making seventy thousand, which exceeds our quota under the last Proclamation. One good leader, resolute, active and persevering, can do this before the first of January. [Applause.] This done in the State of New-York, other States will follow, and the success which under the coming spring will bring to every house the glad tidings of peace, allowing withdraw myself from political life—and this determination has been strengthened by the habits and inclinations of my profession—without a wish or an object to seek through popular favor, I may be permitted, as a citizen, to offer a word of admonition. I might say a leaf from the experience of a retired campaigner in the field of politics. When men are intoxicated in political Conventions, who differ in nothing from the enemy except in force differs from intrigue; when offices of great trust are distributed as mere plunder among those who do not affect to conceal their disagreement upon the paramount questions of the day, the time has come to prove to those who dare do such things for votes that more votes are lost than gained by such shameful sacrifices of patriotism to party. This war will annihilate any leader, or party, or institution that stands in its way. [Applause.] Not only to-day, but in future years, must it be the test of all prospective preferment, "How has he stood in the great war for the Union?" ["That's it."] If in that struggle he has been false, his doom will be that of the Tories of the Revolution—the Federalists of 1812—the Vallandigham of 1863. [Great applause.] There can be no submission to the demands of the South for a separate nationality. [Renewed applause.] There can be no concessions to the interference of foreign Powers. [Tremendous applause.] I know that I speak what is written in the heart of America when I say, "Rather than see the Republic so degraded let the last citizen perish; lay waste the continent; recall the red man from his long exile; and give back to the proud lords of the forest and plain the heritage we took from their fathers."

Cheer on cheer were given at the close of this telling speech, amid which Gen. Sickles retired. The band played "The Star Spangled Banner," a parting fire de joie of rockets and Roman candles, more cheers and the multitude dispersed gratified with its participation in so handsome a compliment.

Among the company present with Gen. Sickles, or in his rooms, were Major-Gen. McDowell, Brig.-Gen. Dwesen, Brig.-Gen. Meagher, Col. Percy Wyndham, Mr. Andrews, Surveyor of the Port, and Mr. George Wilkes; also Mayor Tappan, Capt. Fay and Capt. Moses of Gen. Sickles' Staff.

Judge Welling.—By a pure accident the name of James R. Warren, as candidate for County Treasurer of Westchester County, was omitted on the first set of large posters sent through the county. New posters and hand-bills to supply the defect have been printed and circulated.

Nothing more mortifying to the County Committee could have occurred than the omission to place upon the posters for some of the most distinguished and estimable candidates [illegible] Ticket. The election of Judge Warren is especially important, with the fact that of the powers of the County of Westchester, from the manner in which the people's money has been squandered by the officer who owes his election to the party opposing Judge Warren.

A Fraudulent Circular from the Democratic State Central Committee.

The following ingeniously fraudulent circular is being extensively circulated:

Democratic State Central Committee Room, Brandreth House, New-York, Oct. 20, 1863.

Dear Sir: After a careful and very thorough canvass of every Election District, we have now the satisfaction of announcing to you, that we claim with confidence the success of the Democratic party, and the triumph of Constitutional Union principles in the Empire State. Flushed with victories elsewhere won by unalloyed devotion, the Republicans have poured into New-York their political forces, and have sought, by insolent boasting and a free use of money, to override and crush out the Democratic majority in the State. They cannot succeed. The Democracy of New-York is neither to be intimidated nor bought. The Conservative men of the State know that the issue is between the destruction and the restoration of the Union, and no consideration can deprive them from their duty.

We tell you boldly and confidently that the State is secure for the Democratic ticket. But it requires work—faithful and earnest work—in every Election District. If you are overshadowed in your locality by Republicans, do not think your vote immaterial. If inclined to swell the aggregate of the State, even if it is the only Democratic ballot cast at your poll, if you are in a strongly Democratic District, do not imagine that your best efforts are unnecessary, that your one vote will not be missed. Remember that we want it for the State ticket, and that your country needs it for her salvation.

The voters of the State must see that their personal rights can only be preserved by a firm adherence to Democratic principles. The burdens of mal-administration press heavily and unduly upon them. A proclamation issued this day by the Provost-Marshal-General, makes the startling announcement that the quota of New-York under the last call for troops, will be fixed at One Hundred and Eleven Thousand and Thirty-five! He claims the State still owes Forty-seven Thousand, Six Hundred and Fifty-seven men under the draft just completed!

It will thus be seen that the State is charged—as with a deficiency, for every citizen who has paid the little hundred commutation—receiving no credit whatever therefor. It is held that the payment of this sum only releases the conscript for the time being, and that the State still owes the Government a man.

Every citizen who has paid his three hundred dollars commutation is thus liable to be immediately again drafted, and towns that have but just raised the money to pay for their quotas, will have again to be subject to a similar taxation, or suffer the operation of the new conscription.

To free us from these evils, we must, by our votes at the polls, bring wisdom into our National councils, and vigor into the administration of the Government. To this end we must labor for the election of almost 300 efficient public officers.

Do not let any thought, if it be discouraged or influenced, by any shortsight may to put aside. The State has been closely canvassed—the sentiments of the people are known—the City of New-York is true to the State ticket, and will give it an overwhelming majority; and if you will only do your duty, vigorously and faithfully in your district, the success of our candidates and the triumph of our principles are secure.

Let all your friends and neighbors know that if they will give us a full vote at home, we will insure them a Democratic victory in the Empire State.

For the Democratic State Central Committee,

DEAN RICHMOND, Chairman.

Pierre Cagoux, Secretary.

The answers to this specious document, are:

First—That the Empire State is sure, "boldly and confidently" sure for the Union ticket, by an overwhelming majority, as the Dean and his Peter well know and shake in their boots because thereof.

Secondly—That the Provost-Marshal-General has not issued "this day," or any other day, any proclamation relating to the quota of New-York under the last call for troops; and this the Dean and his Peter well know and yet sign their names to the assertion the he has.

Thirdly—That "the quota of New-York under the last call for troops" is 60,370, and not 109,035; and this the Dean and his Peter also well know!

Fourthly—That it is not claimed that the State still owes, under the late draft, 47,657; for from this are to be deducted all held to service under that draft since Oct. 17, all volunteers not heretofore credited, as well as all that may be raised in excess of the 60,370, the quota under the last call. These facts also the Dean and his Peter well know.

Fifthly—And to clinch the falsehood as to the "Proclamation," we subjoin the following authoritative denial from John Hay, Esq., Private Secretary of President Lincoln, in answer to an inquiry relative to the truth of the circular assertions of the Dean and his Peter:

Washington, Oct. 21, 1863.

To Hon. Abram Wakeman, New-York:

Dispatch just received. Have made careful inquiry as to the truth of assertions you refer to, and find them unfounded. *The Provost-Marshal-General has issued no proclamation of all.* He has been from announced anything recently in regard to troops in New-York, except in his letter to Gov. Seymour of Oct. 21, which has been published in the newspaper of that State. JOHN HAY.

To the Electors of the Fifth Assembly District.

NINTH, ELEVENTH AND TWENTIETH WARDS.

Bacchus, Oct. 20, 1863.

We, the undersigned, residents of the above District, take the liberty of calling your attention to the necessity, in these times of peril to our common country, of supporting at the coming election the nominees of the Union party, and in view of the extraordinary efforts being made to distract the Union vote in our Assembly District, we would particularly urge you to spare no effort to secure the election of Mr. John C. Hazen, who received the unanimous nomination for Assembly from the Union Convention, and who, since from this, is entitled to your confidence and support on the grounds of his steadfast loyalty to the Government and of his personal fitness for the position.

CHARLES JONES,
Chairman of the Union State Central Committee.

DANIEL LETHAM,
President of Kings Co. Union General Committee.

Anthony F. Campbell,	Robert D. Benedict,
Charles S. Kimball,	John M. Phelps,
Charles L. Benedict,	John J. Anderson,
Francis C. Kirby,	Wm. W. Goodrich,
Wm. H. Muchmore,	Walter Nichols,
J. B. Sears,	William Peel,

And others.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Sick Soldiers for New-York—Small-pox on the United States Sloop Dacotah—Safety of the Steamer John Rice—Another Blockade Runner Captured.

Fortress Monroe, Friday, Oct. 23.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding*, Capt. Howe, sailed from here this afternoon, with 600 soldiers, sick, from the Hampton hospitals, bound to New-York.

The U. S. steamer Dacotah, Capt. Rowe, arrived to-day, from off Wilmington, with small-pox on board. One of the men died to-day.

The *John Rice*, a propeller, sailed from this port on Sunday last, with the Ninety-ninth regiment New-York Volunteers, and two companies of the Ninth Vermont regiment, with their Colonel on board, bound for Newbern. It has been published in the Norfolk *Old Dominion* that they were lost off Hatteras. This report is incorrect, as the Spaulding has just arrived here from Beaufort, and reports that they met the *John Rice* getting into Beaufort harbor as they left.

The United States steamer *Florida*, on Monday last, captured off Hatteras a block steamer while attempting to run the blockade.

Taylor's Hotel and several dwelling houses were consumed by fire on Sunday last in Beaufort, N. C. Fire accidental.

Convention of the National Telegraphic Union.

The Convention of the National Telegraphic Union will be held on Monday evening the 26 inst.

The Delegates to the Convention will meet on that evening at 8 o'clock, at the Brevoort House, in the City of New-York, for the purpose of completing the organization of the "Union," adopting a Constitution and Bye-Laws, and electing a President and other officers for the ensuing year, and transacting such other business as may come before the Convention.

The accumulators of the Brevoort House have each [illegible]

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

A Strong View of the Situation with Reverses Elsewhere.

Washington, Sunday, Oct. 25, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is one point I wish to impress upon our friends at Washington who can at once reach Mr. Lincoln and Secretary Seward, if they are not wholly engrossed by our own domestic troubles.

When John Bull and Louis Napoleon undertook to hedge and insult thirty millions of proud Americans and one hundred millions of Russians, at one and the same time, they did not know what they were about. They, in fact, fired upon the *Fort Sumter of the civilized world*, and saw they what took the consequences. Russia and America now hold the bread and the clothing of the civilized world in the palms of their hands. They can live and grow rich and prosper with all their ports blockaded for a whole century, while England and France could not live without our wheat and cotton, and that from Russia, five years. Stop the grain and cotton from Russia and the United States for a single five years, and the cry for bread in Paris would overthrow all the Napoleons that ever sat on the throne of France, and produce a more utter destruction of the English John Bull aristocracy than was produced in France in 1789.

We ought at once to open our ports on the most favorable terms to Russia, China, Japan and all Eastern Asia, to throw some of our best *Genius* into Eastern Russia, China and Japan, to build ships of war and commerce, to forward cannon and all implements of war, so as to develop in Eastern Asia, and on our own Pacific coast, a commerce and a navy that can control the *Pacific and the Indian Ocean, in spite of England and French combined.*

We ought, also, to hurry up our own Pacific Railroad and help Russia to finish railroad and water communications from the mouth of the Amoor to St. Petersburgh, and to lay a line of telegraph across Behring Straits, extending from St. Petersburgh to Boston, thus diverting the trade from the Indies to London and Paris, through Northern Asia by one route to the West, and through our Pacific Railroad to the East. Then America and Russia will control the *bread*, the *cotton* and the *trade* of the civilized world; and if cotton alone is not King, these three together are, and ever must be, *King, Queen, and Prime Minister* of the civilized world. We can do all this in less than ten years, without one cent of expense, except the use of a few trains and a little honorable diplomacy with Russia and the East.

Then, holding the bread and clothing and the trade of the world sufficiently in our own hands, together with Russia, we can demand of France and England *indemnity* for the past and security for the future; and as the logical New-Yorker wrote to the South Carolina gentleman who wrote to him for bread, "But your cotton!" England and France answer, we can withhold the bread and clothing and destroy their trade, and say to them, eat your stone-coal, your hardware and your gold.

Ten years will not elapse, if our Government manages with any sort of prudence and foresight, before the civilized world will see that John Bull and the French Emperor made exactly the same mistake when they attempted to browbeat the Americans and the Russians, that the slaveholders made when they fired on Fort Sumter. They increased that deadliest warlike Northern Power that has in all ages overmastered the globe, when the mirror of its trades have been invoked, Chinese, Indian, Babylon, Egypt and Rome herself at last fell under it. The slaveholders of the South have fallen under it. English Aristocracy and French Monarchy will soon find it their turn, as did the great French Emperor at Moscow.

England foresees this awful handwriting on these Northern walls of frost. She is backing down; but it is too late. She is doing the best she can to outwit our five hundred ships-of-war on the Pacific seas, by monopolizing all the coal islands in that region, so that our Pacific ships will have no place there to coal and refit without her leave. This is her plan for crippling our growing navy and commerce in those seas, and if we are fools enough to let her go on without counteraction it will, of course, succeed, for it is self-evident that we cannot carry our own coal across the Pacific Ocean and back again without any place for supplies. I do, therefore, beg of you and all patriots at the Capital, to urge upon Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward to give this point their immediate and earnest attention. Be present conflicts at home should divert us for one moment from this all important point. The naval control of the whole future commerce of the Pacific Ocean hangs upon it. England sees the danger of the prize, and is every hour engrossing and monopolizing the coal islands of those seas, so as to still hold the naval control of those waters in spite of our naturally overmastering naval and commercial resources. Can you not set some foresight at work in this direction, and make your friends help you?

J. B. T.

The Judiciary.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has been suggested that if John H. McCunn should be elected Judge of the Superior Court, the community at large might be committed for contempt of Court.

A.

Union Meetings at Buffalo.

Buffalo, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 24.

Two large Union meetings were held here this evening. They were addressed by Gov. Chase, John A. Bingham, Col. Quinn and Miss Dickinson. A torchlight procession, and the firing of cannon and letting off of fireworks, closed the proceedings. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

Large Fire.

Portland, Me., Friday, Oct. 23.

Ten buildings, including eight stores, opposite Brown's Hotel, in North Anson Village, were burned last night. $12,000 worth of wool belonging to Mr. Cauchell, was consumed. No insurance.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Oct. 24.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 99½; Reading Railroad, 63½; Morris Canal, 70; Long Island Railroad, 40; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55. Sight Exchanges on New-York at par.

Markets by Telegraph.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Oct. 24.

Flour quiet; sales 2,000 bbls at $5 75@$7. Wheat firm; sales 6,000 bushels, at $1 47@$1 50 for Red, and $2 for White. Corn steady at $1 05. Oats firm at 65c. Mess Pork firm; sales at $14 50 for old and $19 for new. Lard firm at 11½c. Whisky firm; sales 100 bbls, at 61c@62c. Petroleum quiet; sales of crude at 29c@30c., and refined at 45c.

Passengers Arrived.

By steamship Arago, from Port Royal, S. C.—Brig.-Gen. George H. Gordon, Capt. T. L. Motley, Capt. Ammen, U. S. A.; Count de Sappelle, Col. S. E. Gregory, Lieut.-Col. J. B. Frisse, Major C. W. H. Day, Capts. J. W. Hoffman, J. Guilfoyle, Lieut. J. Ryan, Chaplain Myrick, D. Murray, Rand, A. P. Brakwell, Lieuts. Willekens, C. F. Gardner and brother, T. L. Shaw, F. S. Mitchie, G. Chatterton, Jr., Thayer, F. T. Mason, and J. R. Merrick, Dr. Crane, Dr. Martin, Assistant Surgeon D. G. Caldwell, Assistant Surgeon J. Smith, Paymaster J. P. Woodbury, U. S. N., Mr. Pentz, J. F. Riley, Mr. O. Lyons, Mr. Brodie, E. S. Allard, F. H. Evans, Chaplain J. P. Wood, Mr. Morris, J. A. Lott, C. A. Barnett, J. R. Foote, Mr. Blumenberg, Mr. Freeman, A. M. Brown, Mrs. Gage, Mrs. Halpet, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Carpenter, J. Mallory, J. H. Blakner, J. P. Clark, Mr. Sherman, C. H. Fay, Mr. Squires, D. Malue, C. K. Stimson, W. H. Lawton, S. A. Bell, Mr. Sotelmel, Mr. Wm. Smith, Mr. Hooper, J. G. Summerfield, Mr. Keith, L. Hall, M. Marshall, H. Kimler, W. T. Garnard, and 35 in the second cabin.

By steamship Cowsine, from Nassau and Wilmington—Mr. James Hakinson, A. Whitman, Charles Bulloch, J. Brown, Capt. Kelly, Rev. J. J. Burnside and daughter, F. A. Richardson, J. J. Jones, M. Meadon, Capt. La Fauvier, Mrs. M. A. Bailey, Dr. R. C. Sawyer, Mr. Sawyer, Mr. Clemens Demarest, Mr. Bunnell, Mr. Lilly, Mr. Kelder, W. Tennant, Benjamin Lilly, Thomas Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Boyles, F. S. Valdes, J. E. Wyatt, A. Atchison, F. Roth, D. Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Delia Torre, H. French, Charles Harris, James Miller, Tom Williams, A. Crawford, and 35 deck passengers. Total 54 passengers.

By steamship Gowrie, Washington, from New-Orleans—Lieut.-Col. Theodore Bomford to Maj.-Gen. Banks, Capt. Bomford, Dr. J. H. Schenck, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Fox, Mr. Fuller, Mr. Sim, G. A. Duff, and child, J. R. Chaney, Mr. H. Kennedy, Mrs. M. E. Farwell, Miss Sutor, Mr. Stevenson, F. Vinal, Capt. D. M. Haley and servant, Lieut. J. B. Warner, U. S. N., Rev. J. De Bruyne, J. H. Hilliard, Mr. A. Carlisle, Mr. Stevens, Mr. R. W. Phillips, J. Wall, Mr. H. Otis, U. S. Navy, Mr. Wm. Smith, Mr. Wm. E. Atkins, Capt. C. A. Lightner, S. W. Gaskin, F. Gass, F. Adams, Mr. Gillespie, F. Kennedy, and 8 men.

By steamship Sidney, from Vera Cruz—H. Corrington, J. Kilbourne, J. Scott, J. Grimes, F. Ogden, Mr. Bryant, W. Rankin, B. Conner, Mrs. Fink and child, W. Farwell, Robert Kennedy.

By tug Mary Lindsey, from Stonington—D. J. Cartwright, Mrs. Blount, T. J. Hanlon, G. T. Burnett.

Passengers Sailed.

By steamship Arago, from Port Royal, S. C.—Brig.-Gen. Gordon and family, Mr. Ammen and family, Lieut. Hoffman, Lieut. Ryan, Lieut. Shaw, Lieut. Mitchie, Lieut. Gardner and family, Lieut. Thayer, Lieut. Mason, Lieut. Merrick, Dr. Martin, Assistant Surgeon Caldwell, Assistant Surgeon Smith, Paymaster Woodbury, U. S. N., Mr. Pentz, J. F. Riley, Mr. O. Lyons, Mr. Brodie, E. S. Allard, F. H. Evans, Chaplain Wood, Mr. Morris, J. A. Lott, C. A. Barnett, J. R. Foote, Mr. Blumenberg, Mr. Freeman, A. M. Brown, Mrs. Gage, Mrs. Halpet, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Carpenter, J. Mallory, J. H. Blakner, J. P. Clark, Mr. Sherman, C. H. Fay, Mr. Squires, D. Malue, C. K. Stimson, W. H. Lawton, S. A. Bell, Mr. Sotelmel, Mr. Wm. Smith, Mr. Hooper, J. G. Summerfield, Mr. Keith, L. Hall, M. Marshall, H. Kimler, W. T. Garnard, and 35 in the second cabin.

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